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Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-197
Wednesday
12 October 1988

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-197

CONTENTS

12 October 1988

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

- 12 October Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Islamic Affairs

- Islamic Conference Held in Beirut; Amal Absent *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* 3
  - IRNA Notes Islamic Conference 3

Palestinian Affairs

- 'Arafat Message on 11th Month of 'Uprising' *[Algiers VOP]* 4
- PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Returns to Tunis 11 Oct *[SPA]* 5
- PLO's Khalaf Cited on Palestinian State *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 10 Oct]* 5
- PLO Delegation Visits USSR Foreign Ministry *[Algiers VOP]* 5
- Fatah Movement Begins 2-Day Meetings in Tunis *[INA]* 5
- 'Uprising' Leadership Issues Call No 27 *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 10 Oct]* 6
- Commentary Highlights 'Decision' on Independence *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 8
- PLO Radio: 'Palestinian State Is Coming' *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 8

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

- Reaction to President's Speech; Casualties Rise 10
  - FLN Official Praises 'Reforms' *[Paris]* 10
  - News Interrupted by Report *[Paris]* 11
  - Death Toll Rises to 500 *[AFP]* 11
  - More on Rising Death Toll *[AFP]* 11
  - 6 Demonstrators Sentenced *[AFP]* 12
  - Bendjedid Receives Messages 12
  - State of Siege To End 12 Oct 12
  - Curfew To End 12 Oct 12
- 3,000 'Agitators' Held as 'Calm Prevails' Oct 12 13
  - State of Siege, Curfew End 13
  - Police Detain 'Agitators' *[Paris]* 13
- Foreign Minister Addresses UN Assembly 13

Egypt

- PLO Leader 'Arafat Arrives in Cairo 11 Oct 13
  - Received by Mubarak 13
- Iraqi Vice President Conducts Official Visit 13
  - Meets Sidqi, 'Abd al-Majid *[INA]* 13
  - Received by Mubarak *[INA]* 14
  - Comments on Talks, Departs 14
- 'Abd al-Majid Views U.S., Palestinian Stances *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 10 Oct]* 14
  - Rejects Issuing Declaration *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Oct]* 16
  - Views Talks With Reagan, Peres *[London AL-HAWADITH 7 Oct]* 17

Libya

U.S. 6th Fleet Poses 'Threat' to Soviet Union ... 19
Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses People's Court Assembly ... 19
Oil Production Discussed With UAE President ... 23

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Intra-Gulf

English-Language Papers Seek Regional Expansion *[AFP]* ... 24

Bahrain

Foreign Minister Returns From New York 9 Oct ... 24
Information Minister Returns From Cairo Visit ... 25
  Departs for Jeddah Meetings ... 25

Kuwait

Editorial Promises 'To Get Even' Over Stock *[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 6 Oct]* ... 25

Saudi Arabia

First ICO Information Ministers Forum Begins ... 25
  Iraqi Minister Arrives *[INA]* ... 25
  Opening Session Begins ... 25
  King Regrets Iran's Absence ... 25
  Iraqi Minister Speaks *[Baghdad]* ... 26

United Arab Emirates

UK Decision on Kuwaiti Investments Viewed *[AL-BAYAN 6 Oct]* ... 26

Yemen Arab Republic

Deputy Prime Minister Departs for USSR ... 26

IRAQ

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews Ramadan 8 Oct *[8 Oct]* ... 27
UN Under Secretary General Arrives 9 Oct ... 30
  Meets With Nizar Hamdun ... 30
  Inspects Observers Group ... 31
  Discusses Exchange of Bodies *[WAKH]* ... 31
  Calls Talks 'Useful,' Departs ... 32
Visiting Romanian Official Meets With Ramadan ... 32
  Meets Planning Minister ... 32
  Sees Industry Under Secretary ... 32

ISRAEL

Academic Representation To Open 'Soon' in PRC ... 33
'Senior' Official in PRC To 'Formalize' Ties ... 33
Tamir Confirms 'Dramatic Breakthrough' With PRC ... 34
Labor Ministry Official To Attend Congress in PRC ... 34
Peres Says Palestinian State Just 'Declaration' ... 34
Shamir 'Cannot Imagine' Palestinian State *[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 8 Oct]* ... 35
Palestinians Welcome Idea of Statehood *[THE JERUSALEM POST 11 Oct]* ... 35
West Bank Union Head Discusses Exports to EEC ... 36
Gaza Firm Exporting Directly to Europe ... 37

USSR Reportedly Rejects Direct Flights *[THE JERUSALEM POST 11 Oct]* ... 37
Tourism Agreement Signed With Hungary ... 37
AL-ITTIHAD Cited on Mosad Activities in Cyprus *[WAM]* ... 37
Further on Unrest, Incidents in Territories ... 38
    Gaza Strip High Schools Reopen ... 38
    Firebomb Attack in Wadi 'Ara ... 38
    2 Injured in East Jerusalem ... 38
    2 Soldiers Wounded in Gaza ... 38
    4 Arabs Shot in West Bank ... 38
    Leading Hamas Member Arrested ... 38
    Houses Demolished in Nabulus ... 38
W. Bank, Gaza Polio Vaccination Campaign To Begin ... 39

JORDAN

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Finland *[JORDAN TIMES 10 Oct]* ... 40
Acceptance of Israeli Party Called 'Hopeful Sign' *[JORDAN TIMES 10 Oct]* ... 40

LEBANON

AL-SHIRA' on Release of Waite, Hostages *[10 Oct]* ... 41
Michel 'Awn Comments on Foreign Involvement *[RFL]* ... 41
'Awn Appoints New Director of Public Security *[VOL]* ... 41
New Security Official Seen as 'Threat' to Unity ... 41
Al-Huss Government To Make New Appointments *[London AL-MAJALLAH 5-11 Oct]* ... 41
Forces' Al-Hindi on Presidential Elections *[RFL]* ... 42
Parliamentary Meeting Supports Bkirki Resolution ... 42
Paqraduni: Syrian-U.S. Agreement Fell Through *[RFL]* ... 42
CP Spokesman Denounces Ramadan Statements *[VOM]* ... 43
IRNA: Fadlallah Hails Message From Khomeyni ... 43
Envoy Says French, Soviets To Discuss Lebanon *[RFL]* ... 43
'Heavy Explosion' Reported in West Beirut *[IRNA]* ... 44
    Group Claims Explosion *[RFL]* ... 44
Losses in Resistance Attack on Israelis Noted ... 44
15 'Enemy' Casualties in Zummarayya Clash *[VOM]* ... 44
Israeli Warplanes Break Sound Barrier Over Beirut *[RFL]* ... 44

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Milli Shura Message to Overseas Nationals ... 45
Pakistani Regime Engaging in 'Economic Sabotage' ... 46
Explosives at Jalalabad Power Station Discovered ... 46
Missiles Fired Over Kabul Residential Areas ... 46
    2 Rockets Fired at Kabul *[AFP]* ... 46
    Security Wall Around Airport *[Islamabad]* ... 47
Rebels Crushed in Kabul, Herat Provinces ... 47
Rebels Fire on Jalalabad; Casualties Reported ... 47

India

Pakistani Allegation of Complicity in Sind Denied ... 47
Tiwari Views Gorbachev Visit, Ties With Neighbors ... 47
Gandhi Voices Shock Over Former Minister's Death ... 47
Gandhi Briefed on Uttar Pradesh Violence ... 48
    Death Toll at 11; 68 Injured ... 48
7,100 Gurkha 'Activists' Surrender Arms ... 48
Army Chief on Importance of Territorial Army ... 48
INSAT-1C Satellite 'Made Operational' ... 48
    9-Year Life Span ... 48

Unified Opposition Party Announces Policy ... 49
  Party Called Janata Dal ... 49
Oil, Gas Found in Assam's Sibsagar District ... 50

Iran

Musavi Letter to Khamene'i Highlights Differences *[Paris LE MONDE 8 Oct]* ... 50
Diplomatic Ties With Kuwait To Be Upgraded ... 51
Majlis Speaker Addresses University Graduates ... 51
Students Receive Message From 'Future Leader' ... 52
Prime Minister Receives Kurdish Party Leader ... 52
Iraqi Kurdish Refugees Total 28,500 in North ... 52
Perez de Cuellar Assesses Gulf Cease-Fire Talks ... 52
Editorial on Use of Diplomacy at Peace Talks *[RESALAT 29 Sep]* ... 53
Nabavi on 'Successful' Visit to Romania, Bulgaria ... 53
Commentary on Upcoming Elections in Pakistan ... 54
Earth Satellite Station Commissioned ... 54
Majlis Deputies' Speeches; Speaker Responds *[KEYHAN 27 Sep]* ... 54

Sri Lanka

Security Forces Crush Student Violence, Sabotage ... 57
Police Teargas Students Protesting School Closures *[AFP]* ... 57
Indian Forces Kill 14 Terrorists, Seize Arms ... 58
Security Forces Kill 15 Demonstrators in South *[Delhi]* ... 58
'Tough Measures' Announced To Ensure Normal Life ... 58
Filing for Provincial Polls Going 'Smoothly' *[Delhi]* ... 59
Delhi on Poll Nominations, Strike 'Failure' ... 59
EPRLF Leader on Plans for Tamil Zones *[Delhi]* ... 59

12 October Middle East and South Asia Review

LD1210131588 [Editorial Report]

Algeria

The state of siege was lifted the morning of 12 October in accordance with a directive by President Chadli Bendjedid, Algiers radio reported. The Military Command in charge of restoring law and order ended the curfew in the capital the same morning, the radio said.

Tanks disappeared from the streets of Algiers except around the Ministry of Defense, Paris radio noted. The radio also disclosed that over 3,000 suspected looters and agitators have been arrested.

In the first official death toll, Algerian authorities cited by AFP said that 176 people died in the unrest up to 9 October, contending that unofficial estimates of up to 500 dead are "exaggerated." One of the victims of the 10 October clashes in Bab el-Oued was an APS editor who died "while accomplishing his duty," APS stated.

The Algerian ambassador to France maintained that the violence in Bab el-Oued was started by demonstrators firing at security forces who fired back in retaliation, Paris radio reported.

A "reliable" source cited by AFP said the security forces killed 7 people and injured 33 in the Bab el-Oued after demonstrators shot dead a tank commander and wounded two policemen.

As for reaction to Bendjedid's 10 October speech, AFP reported that Algiers citizens displayed "little enthusiasm" and that demonstrations of support involved "a few dozen people at most."

Exiled former president Ahmed Ben Bella told Paris radio that Bendjedid's speech was too late and offers nothing and said there is now a "definitive split between an entire people and its leaders."

Algiers radio revealed Bendjedid has received messages of support from various foreign leaders including Moroccan King Hassan II and Saudi King Fahd.

PLO Affairs

The proposals which will be considered at the upcoming PNC session were presented to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during an 11 October meeting in Tripoli, JANA reported.

Following his return to Tunis, 'Arafat flew to Cairo where he was received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, according to MENA.

In Moscow, a PLO Executive Committee delegation held talks 10-11 October with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, TASS reported.

The Soviet side "highly assessed the constructive line of the PLO leadership," the agency added.

A Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio commentary asserted that the upcoming PNC session will inaugurate a "new stage," adding that "the opportunity of national independence is a firm fact" and that the independent Palestinian state is "inevitably coming."

Support for the PLO leadership's line was expressed by the "Unified National Leadership of the Uprising" in its latest "call," which was published by the Kuwaiti paper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

Call No 27 expressed confidence that the PNC resolutions will end attempts to exclude the PLO from representing the Palestinians in an independent delegation at an international conference. The call outlined a further program of action in the occupied territories for 12-29 October.

Israel

Violence—An Arab worker from Gaza was killed in a fight with a Jewish youth at a construction site in Lod, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that five Arabs were wounded by IDF gunfire during clashes in West Bank areas, while two IDF soldiers were injured by a hand grenade explosion in Gaza.

The radio also reported the arrest of Ibrahim al-Yazuri, a leading member of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) in Gaza. Palestinian sources noted that Al-Yazuri is a senior aide of Hamas leader Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, the radio added.

PRC Relations—Israeli newspapers are not exaggerating in referring to a dramatic breakthrough in Israel's relations with the PRC, Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir asserted in a 12 October interview with IDF radio.

He viewed the improvement in relations with China as "one of the major developments in the last 2 years with regard to Israel's position on the international map."

According to Jerusalem radio, a senior Foreign Ministry official is currently in Beijing to "formalize" ties in accordance with an agreement reached between the Israeli and PRC foreign ministers during their talks in New York.

This will lead to the establishment of an Israeli interests office in Beijing and a similar PRC office in Tel Aviv.

Hostages in Lebanon

An "informed security source" cited by the Beirut magazine AL-SHIRA' predicted that Terry Waite and the two other British hostages will be released "very soon" and that more U.S. hostages will be released before the U.S. presidential election.

Iranian-Arab Relations

'Alireza Mo'ayeri, Iranian deputy prime minister for political affairs, announced that diplomatic relations with Kuwait will be upgraded to ambassadorial level, IRNA reported.

Mo'ayeri said necessary arrangements have been made in this regard and several Kuwaiti diplomats are discussing the issue with Iranian officials in Tehran.

In a speech to an ICO information ministers conference in Jeddah, carried by Riyadh radio, Saudi King Fahd expressed regret there was no Iranian delegation. He said the conference is an Islamic one so Iran should be represented.

Iran-Iraq

A senior UN official cited by WAKH announced that Iran and Iraq exchanged the bodies of eight soldiers on each side who were killed before the cease-fire resolution went into effect 20 August.

The official also said UN observers have succeeded in releasing a number of soldiers who were captured after that date and discussions are under way for the release of more soldiers.

Oil Issues

JANA reported that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan telephoned Col al-Qadhdhafi and promised to reduce UAE oil production. He stressed that the rest of the OPEC countries should follow the UAE's example.

Afghanistan

Mujahidin sources cited by AFP said nearly 500 Kabul government troops were captured and at least 41 were killed when resistance forces seized the town of Asadabad.

The offensive involved mujahidin from all seven resistance parties. Soviet-Afghan planes conducted "heavy" air raids on the area and at least a dozen mujahidin were killed by landmines in the city.

The AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY, cited by XINHUA, reported that the entire Konarha Province fell to resistance forces after a protacted siege.

The report said that all of the Kabul regime's forces surrendered along with their arms and ammunition.

Islamic Affairs

Islamic Conference Held in Beirut; Amal Absent

NC1010171588 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] An Islamic conference was held at the Al-Rasul Mosque on the Airport Road [in West Beirut] today. The Amal Movement was absent from the meeting, which was attended by Hizballah, the Islamic Unification Movement, the Islamic Scholars Group, the Islamic Group [Al-Jama'at al-Islamiyah], the Jabal 'Amil Scholars Association, the Al-Biqa' Scholars Association, and the Islamic Front in Sidon.

Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said there are international plots to partition Lebanon and strike at Islam. He called for cooperation with the world Islamic movement.

Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban [leader of the Islamic Unification Movement] declared his rejection of any non-Muslim president.

'Abbas Musawi delivered a speech on behalf of Hizballah, saying: The partitionist and divisive plan has been made ready before our eyes. What is our attitude as Muslims? He expressed the belief that the regime in Lebanon is based on wrong principles. The question is not one of a president. The regime, which is essentially based on injustice, must be rooted out.

IRNA Notes Islamic Conference

LD1110191988 Tehran IRNA in English 1131 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 11, IRNA—Allama Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah Monday proposed formation of an Islamic government in Lebanon as the best way to counter Zionist conspiracies in that country. Speaking in a one-day Islamic conference, he reminded that Islam can fight Zionist encroachments in their every form. He added it is necessary to strengthen ties with world Islamic movements in preparation for an Islamic system in that country. He expressed his opposition with any kind of political or territorial division of Lebanon, and said the scheme is one for suppressing Muslims.

"We intend to materialise our unity with the Muslim world and, therefore, any contrary course in this campaign threatens the unity of Islamic forces," he said. Shaykh Fadlallah also stressed the necessity of Muslims' readiness to check future plots of oppression and Zionism.

Sayyid 'Abbas Musawi from Lebanon's Hizballah said arrogant powers fear Muslims' uprisings in Islamic countries and believe such developments threaten their interests. He said the Maronites in Lebanon are out to create a political order with a Zionist identity, and commented that the overthrow of the Maronite regime could help foil this "ominous scheme." Stressing the Zionists' hand in all developments in the Christian-dwelling section of Lebanon, he said the Iraqi regime supports the Phalangist forces in their scheme.

The next speaker in the conference, Shaykh Husayn Surur of Jabal 'Amil said rumours indicate the formation of another racist regime in Lebanon in order to shortly achieve the long-term goals of Zionism. He reminded that the military government formed in east of Beirut is nothing but an extended had of the Pentagon. He called for a settlement between Amal and Hizballah and formation in Lebanon of an Islamic Council under the auspices of the Islamic Republic of Iran and led by Imam Khomeyni.

Zahir 'Abdi of Jama'at Islami said any plan disregarding Muslims' rights is without value and it is the Muslims that can expel Zionists from Islamic lands and defeat the secessionists supported by the Baghdad regime. He praised Syrian support for Lebanese Muslims and denounced the Iraqi regime for supporting the phalangists.

Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Movement said a non-Muslim president is not accepted in Lebanon. Rejecting claims of political Maronites that Muslims are aliens in Lebanon, he said Muslims have been and will remain inherent natives in the territory and that the propaganda of the crusaders cannot shatter Muslims' will. He called for Islamization of the entire country and urged Muslims to counter the new crusaders.

Lashing out at Arabs' self-capitulating policies he said Arabs should not act hostilely towards Islamic Iran on the one hand and stoop to Zionist occupiers of Palestine on the other. He said the Arabs should announce solidarity with Iran which toppled the despotic regime of the shah and instituted the Islamic system.

Shaykh Muharam 'Arifi of the Islamic Front said Lebanon should be purged of political Maronites if the country's crisis is to be solved. He said the political Maronites have always masterminded plots and have been the cause of problems and responsible for painful blows on the people. He also mentioned crimes committed by France against the Lebanese people saying that it (France) has aided and abetted all violations against the Lebanese.

In a resolution issued at the end of the conference Monday evening, the participants solicited support for Islamic resistance and for the campaign against secessionist schemes of agents of Zionism and political Maronites. The 11-article resolution reminded that Lebanon is pasing through a highly critical juncture in its life marked by various conspiracies against it. It said the political Maronism in that country is inspired by the Zionist regime and that the U.S. plans to implant a Zionist state in Lebanon for its colonialistic goals.

The resolution protested the military government in Lebanon and denounced collaboration of Egypt, Iraq, and 'Arafat faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with the separationist Maronite forces affiliated to the Zionist regime. It also supported the Islamic resistance in Lebanon and campaign against Israel. Elsewhere it praised Iran for its contribution to Muslims struggle and Syria for upholding the campaign against Zionism.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Message on 11th Month of 'Uprising'

LD1110110888 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Oct 88

['Text' of message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the Palestinian people on the 11th month of the 'uprising'—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] O masses of our great Palestinian people; O masses of the blessed popular uprising in Palestine; O our steadfast masses in the camps of steadfastness and dispersion, today your blessed uprising is entering its 11th month.

It is intensifying, its fire is raging, and its steps are being taken with more confidence and are more firmly established. Your uprising reconfirms to everyone that it came about with God's assistance and that it is continuing on its path which is anointed with the blood of devoted martyrs and paved with sacrifices and epic steadfastness. The path leads toward the realization of the goals of our people and (?their aspiration) for freedom and independence.

Your uprising continues to write pages of glory and pride in Arab contemporary history and it continues to make a unique epic in the revolutionary struggle by confronting the terrorism of the new Nazis, the terrorism and brutality of the Zionist army of occupation, and the unrestrained and armed Zionist settlers.

The masses of our people and the masses of the uprising announce in the name of our children, our women and men, through the torrent of blood, and in the name of our martyrs, our prisoners, and our wounded that those who thought the torch lit by our heroic and fighting masses would die and be extinguished have lost. On the contrary, our masses confirm they are continuing to escalate their uprising with great heroism, with limitless generosity, and with a spirit filled with faith, confidence, and revolutionary optimism until the end of the Zionist occupation of our land and the realization of the goal of freedom and independence for our people.

O my family! O my friends! A new month is starting and the struggle of our people is intensifying. The masses of the uprising are confronting the campaigns of Zionist terrorism which have taken a new form with the widescale campaigns of repression during which the most abject forms of torture and oppression were practiced against the sons of our people. This was seen in heroic Qalqilyah, in Hebron, Yatta, Bani Na'im, Halhul, and other surrounding villages and camps. It was seen when Nabulus was set on fire, in the villages and camps, and in Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

In past weeks, the leaders of the enemy have claimed that the Palestinian uprising has lost its popular momentum. The reply came thundering from the United National Command and the whole world heard it in the marches of popular confrontation everywhere, in the display of our power to strike in more than one place, in our towns, villages, and camps.

The popular committees have confirmed the revolutionary people's authority and the resolutions of the United National Command against the occupation authorities. They have expanded the activities of the specialized committees for people's education to challenge the foolish war launched by the Zionist enemy by closing the universities, colleges, and schools. They have expanded the activities of the health and rescue services; they have improved agriculture and information; they have formed mass mobilization and protection committees; and they have concentrated on expanding the campaign to boycott Zionist goods.

Effective action by the masses of students, youth, women, merchants, peasants, workers, professionals, and academics has increased. The striking forces continued to inflict painful blows on the enemy and his army. Organized work has become deep-rooted and the people's committees have become well established everywhere, in villages, camps, towns, institutes, and organizations. [passage omitted]

O masses of our people! O my brothers in the homeland and outside the homeland! The uprising is beginning its 11th month and we are continuing our sacred struggle on all fronts. In the past week our brave fighters and heroic masses continued their brave confrontation of Zionist aggression. They have undertaken brave naval battles against the Zionist enemy. They have bravely confronted, and continue to confront, the enemy's naval and air raids. Thus they have confirmed the solidarity and continuity of the Palestinian struggle inside and outside the homeland. [passage omitted]

O strugglers! O heroes! O our families! O our beloved ones everywhere in Palestine. The PLO Executive Committee's decision to shoulder all the responsibilities in our occupied territories, which arose from the [Jordanian] decision on disengagement, declared our acceptance of the challenge and our commitment to shoulder the responsibility for our people.

Therefore, orders were given to pay the salaries of the employees included in the Jordanian resolution. This was in addition to the many other responsibilities and gave a new reason for escalating the uprising and consolidated the popular will for steadfastness. More important than that is the fact that by this action we have confirmed the authority of the revolution and of the people in the homeland—Palestine.

O heroes in the homeland and in exile! Your blessed Palestinian uprising is escalating as we prepare ourselves for holding an extraordinary session of our PNC—the session of the uprising. The purpose of the session is to consolidate and escalate the uprising, to confirm its results and the results of the totality of the current Palestinian struggle. It will exemplify our people's and our nation's historic destiny.

It will rewrite the history of the region and rectify the crime committed against the Palestinian people, their will, and their sovereignty. It will be a session for consecrating the national will and confirming the gains of the people. Yes, my brothers, this session will be held under the banner of the uprising, the banner of the revolution, the revolutionaries, freedom, and independence.

In its extraordinary session, our PNC will study the options available and then will ratify the most suitable and effective steps to snatch our national independence and to establish our independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital. [passage omitted]

O masses of the uprising! O heroes in all the posts of the revolution! O revolutionaries in every place of struggle. Let us continue the uprising and escalate it! Let us consolidate our Palestinian national unity and establish it as our shield and weapon! Let us establish even more popular organizations within our national cadres, because they are an effective weapon in consolidating our good and blessed uprising. [passage omitted]

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Returns to Tunis 11 Oct

LD1110141388 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Tunis 11 Oct (SPA)—PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis today. He had been visiting Libya where he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

PLO's Khalaf Cited on Palestinian State

JN1110185488 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Oct 88 pp 1, 20

[By 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Excerpts] Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has informed AL-QABAS that the Palestinian leadership has unanimously decided to announce the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and that it has endorsed the proclamation of the sovereignty document over the Palestinian land. In a telephone contact held with him by AL-QABAS in Tunis, Abu Iyad said: "We announce this to the entire world through AL-QABAS. This is a memorable day in Palestinian history." [passage omitted]

Abu Iyad, who participated in the 3-day meetings by the Palestinian leadership in Tunis, added to AL-QABAS: "We have agreed on all points and on the strategic plan for the next stage."

He said the issue of announcing a provisional government has been left for the Executive Committee and Central Council to discuss in the time they deem appropriate.

In his statement to AL-QABAS, Abu Iyad strongly denied Moscow had asked the PLO leadership to postpone the announcement of the Palestinian state. He said: "The Soviets have informed us they support any Palestinian decision." He said a PLO delegation will visit Moscow to inform the Kremlin of the new Palestinian steps, including the declaration of the sovereignty document.

The delegation, which comprises Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmud 'Abbas, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and 'Abdallah Hurani, left Tunis for Moscow yesterday evening.

Abu Iyad affirmed the PNC will be convened before the Israeli and U.S. elections, adding "this is our final decision." He said the date of the PNC session will be announced over the next few days and after holding further contacts with concerned sides to agree over the venue of the session. Abu Iyad refused to reveal the venue. He said we will wait for developments. [passage omitted]

PLO Delegation Visits USSR Foreign Ministry

LD1110215188 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee, and an accompanying delegation has had talks with a number of officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on developments in the Palestinian issue. [passage indistinct]

Fatah Movement Begins 2-Day Meetings in Tunis

JN1110130588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Tunis, 11 Oct (INA)—The Fatah Movement began 2-day meetings here last night. The meetings were described as important.

At the beginning of the meeting, Fatah Central Committee Secretary Faruq Qaddumi, also known as Abu al-Lutf, reviewed developments in the Palestine question on the Arab and international levels and the requirements of the future stage.

Palestinian sources told the INA correspondent in Tunis that these meetings will discuss several issues related to the developments of the Palestine question, particularly the endorsement of a final formula of the Palestinian option to fill the vacuum resulting from the Jordanian decision severing ties with the occupied West Bank. The sources added the meetings will resume today in the presence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

'Uprising' Leadership Issues Call No 27

JN1110175088 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Oct 88 p 37

["Full text" of Call No 27, issued by the "Unified National Leadership of the Palestinian Uprising in the Occupied Territory" on 9 October; place not given]

[Text] O powerful masses of the uprising who imposed international siege and isolation around your Zionist enemy: Your glorious uprising is entering its 11th month with confident steps and with the conviction that you will regain your inalienable rights to return, to exercise self-determination, and to establish your independent national state under the PLO, your sole legitimate representative.

You will regain these rights despite the Zionist enemy's desperate attempts to extinguish the flames of your uprising, the latest of which is the comprehensive storming operations on Saturday and on the days of general strike; the killings and detentions; attacks on women, children, and elderly people; and the imposition of long periods of siege on villages, towns, and camps. All this demonstrates the enemy occupation's impasse and the harm done to it on all levels.

O bearers of the torch of the independent Palestinian state, while your uprising is continuing on the ground, our historic leadership, the PLO, is not sparing any efforts to translate our daily triumphs into international victories, thus increasing the isolation of our enemies and the U.S. moves day after day.

And while the Palestinian struggle is continuing, our leadership is preparing to hold the 19th PNC session whose decisions will constitute a weapon in the hands of our masses and the people of the uprising in their struggle for freedom and independence. We are confident our PNC will agree on suitable steps to fill the vacuum created by the Jordanian decisions—steps which will uphold methods of liberation that will be able to implement our slogan of freedom and independence and win further world support for our inalienable rights.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising, the PLO's fighting arm in the occupied territory, is confident the PNC resolutions and programs, which the enemy forces and allies are trying to block, will certainly end the attempts at excluding the PLO from representing our people at the fully authorized international conference in an independent delegation and on equal footing with other parties. The PLO is certainly able to break into the international arena, as happened during Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg last month.

On this occasion, we appeal to the masses of the uprising to stage mammoth demonstrations in all parts of the occupied territory during the convocation of the PNC and to send cables and letters of support to it.

The Unified National Leadership, on the occasion of the commemoration of the United Nations' establishment this month, asks it to bear its full responsibilities in implementing its resolutions which ensure the rights of our people to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state under the leadership of the PLO which, while congratulating the UN secretary general and all world nations supportive of our rights on this occasion, affirms anew the necessity of ensuring the following legitimate demands:

1. The withdrawal of occupation forces from populated Palestinian areas.

2. The cancellation of all mandatory and occupational emergency charters and regulations in effect.

3. The cessation of policies of settlement and annexation and the removal of all existing settlements.

4. The release of all uprising detainees and closure of detention camps.

5. The ensuring of international protection to the masses of our isolated Palestinian people for a period not exceeding a few months in preparation for our people's establishing an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

O masses of the uprising: The Unified National Leadership, while greatly appreciating your steadfastness in confronting the Zionist repression machine and what has been produced by the minds of enemy generals in the form of policies of siege, attack, and rubber bullets, can do nothing but take a bow of respect to the steadfastness of our masses in brave Hebron who are confronting the occupation forces and stray settlers with determination and heroism and who, through that, confirm that Levinger and his scum will not contaminate holy Hebron.

It also values the stand of the masses in the steadfast Gaza Strip who turned a funeral into a vigorous demonstration against the occupation and those trailing behind it and who defied the curfew orders. A thousand salutations to all our masses in the occupied territories.

O sons of the upcoming Palestinian state, the enemy's continuation in developing the repressive measures against the uprising, call on us more than ever before to unify and close ranks under the PLO banner. They call on us to adhere to its resolutions and the programs of its leading bodies. On this occasion, the Unified National Leadership extends its hand with honesty toward all the noble and struggling hands for more coordination and unified efforts to foil the enemy's scheme who will attempt to play up national disunity. It calls on you to work toward developing a struggle program which contains a steadfast stand in the face of the enemy's fierce aggression and to adhere to the following activities and implement them.

The occupation forces' decision to prolong the closure of schools, colleges, and universities and deprive the tens of thousands of our sons from their right to education—a right which has been guaranteed by local and international laws—is nothing but an expression of the sense of panic controlling the occupation leaders who fear the weapon of education.

Therefore, the Unified National Leadership calls on all international and human rights organizations, especially UNESCO, to intervene immediately to put an end to the stultification policy practiced by the occupation authorities. It calls on the Higher Education Council, the administrations of universities and colleges, the teachers unions, parents of students, and student councils to shoulder their responsibilities by sitting in and demonstrating outside UN headquarters, foreign diplomatic missions, and the universities and schools themselves to demand their reopening without placing any conditions.

It also calls on academicians and Palestinian educators to prepare a working and comprehensive educational plan to spread popular education in all the villages, cities, and camps of the occupied territories to confront the occupational policy of stultification.

On the occasion of the beginning of the olive harvesting season, you are called upon to assist farmers in harvesting olives, as the cooperation tradition is a bright one cherished in our folklore. So, let us consecrate this tradition together on the ground.

We highly value the commitment not to pay taxes and to open stores between 0800 and 1200. We also highly value the boycott of Israeli products for which there are local substitutes by our faithful merchants and our struggling masses. We renew our call for displaying commitment to the instructions issued by the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising. Furthermore, we call upon the merchants committees to continue to follow these instructions.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising demands that statements not be issued in its name. Likewise, it warns our masses of the suspect slogans inscribed on walls, of the threat letters, and also of telephone calls, considering that the parties behind all these things are hostile.

The popular committees are seriously called upon to interfere in resolving internal disputes which may take place. They are also called upon to enhance their internal structure and follow up issues related to food. Moreover, they are also called upon to focus on forming guard committees.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising calls upon all general practitioners and specialist doctors of medicine to receive the wounded and sick from amongst our people's ranks under these cruel circumstances in which casualties increase during daylight. Furthermore, it calls upon the doctors to ask for no more than 12 shekels as call charges.

Lawyers are called upon to coordinate among themselves on the issues related to detainees. They are also called upon to form legal committees to defend detainees and to hold press conferences to expose arrest conditions.

The popular committees and the strike forces must shoulder the responsibility for resisting the policy based on carrying out large-scale raids through demonstrating readiness and vigilance, through creating new techniques for resisting this policy, and also through providing assistance to those sought and pursued by the occupation authorities.

O masses of the immortal uprising, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising calls upon you to carry out militant missions and activities as follows:

—14 October 1988, Friday, must be observed as a day of general strike to mark the anniversary of the Qibyah massacre. 19 October, Wednesday, must also be observed as a day of general strike to protest the behavior of the stray settlers who have been loosed against the unarmed civilians while enjoying the support and protection of the occupation forces. Furthermore, 26 October, Wednesday, must be observed as a day of general strike to mark the anniversary of the Kafr Qasim massacre.

—12 October, Wednesday, must be observed as a day for beginning the campaign of harvesting olives. This campaign must continue until the end of the season in all parts of the occupied homeland.

—15 October, Saturday, must be observed as a day of solidarity with the besieged areas.

—24 October, Monday, must be observed as a day for staging sit-ins before UN offices to demand that Israel be forced to accept the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question.

—29 October, Saturday, must also be observed as a day of solidarity with the besieged areas—a day on which raids are to be confronted.

All Fridays and Sundays, after prayers, must be observed as days of confrontation, demonstrations, and tumultous marches. On these days the martyrs' tombs as well as the wounded must be visited. It is an uprising until our people attain freedom and independence.

Commentary Highlights 'Decision' on Independence

JN1110214888 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1858 GMT 11 Oct 88

["Talk of the Uprising" feature: "The Challenges of Palestinian Independence"]

[Text] To the masses of our heroic people in the burning homeland; to our gigantic generations and revolutionary youths; to the heroes of our strike forces and popular committees and the strugglers of the organizations, societies, associations, trade unions, and national institutions: The Palestinian dialogue has reached its full potential. The leadership, at the top of which is Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] opened all windows to and provided all chances of success for this dialogue, so it may be a comprehensive dialogue that takes all developments, changes, and new elements into consideration.

The dialogue was characterized by depth, seriousness, and a high spirit of responsibility. The dialogue also felt the spirit of challenge away from reactions and emotions and away from the effect of deliberate hints by this party or that. Participants in the dialogue were guided by the higher national Palestinian interest, the net effect of the long experience of the Palestinian struggle, and the outcome of consultations and contacts with brothers and friends.

Yes, the Palestinian dialogue has achieved its full potential, enlightened by the accomplishments of the specialized political and legal committees and carried within the framework of the legitimacy of institutions and responsibility. When the dialogue was completed, when the picture was completed, and when the area of the balanced, wise, and courageous will was completed, the historical decision, stemming from our people's will and our uprising's heroism, appeared.

The decision was to convene an extraordinary PNC session and to declare the document of sovereignty and independence on Palestinian soil. This is a mobilization of the creative Palestinian effort and the splendid Palestinian struggle to begin a new important stage—a stage of achieving, consecrating, materializing, consolidating, strengthening, and protecting this independence against all possibilities.

Yes, the Palestinian struggle is entering a new stage. The Palestinian people boldly bear the burden of a new stage, a stage of keeping commitments and safeguarding achievements. The opportunity of national independence is a firm fact, with all the effort, sweat, blood, and sacrifice this requires. However, our people can give even more than this. They deserve life and are able to make life. Thank God who granted us this strength so that on the rocks of our will all plots and illusions are destroyed and nothing but the sun of our bright fact remains in heaven.

If the Palestinians under the PLO are entering this new struggling stage with awareness and determination, the duty of our Arab brothers in all their countries is to support us to achieve their great hopes.

We are talking about all our Arab brothers, whether in governments or among the public, whose conscience was enlightened by the uprising and whose self-confidence was restored by the daring and heroism of the uprising. It is the duty of the friends to rush to truly express all their beautiful words, all their principled stands, and all future outlooks on which they wagered.

Palestine, the independent state, is inevitably coming. It will not be delayed by some bumps on the road. Greetings to our great people, greetings to our gigantic generations, and greetings to the spirit of wisdom, responsibility, and courage that characterize our decisions. Revolution until victory.

PLO Radio: 'Palestinian State Is Coming'

JN1110220388 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1955 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The mad Zionist enemy has lost. The free, independent Palestinian state is coming. The enemy should swallow the cup of defeat—the defeat of its expansionist, legendary, dark scheme. The Palestinian state is coming. This is the ruling of the brave uprising. It has made a fair judgment. It has issued the ruling of international legitimacy and UN resolutions. It has brandished the sword of its legitimate rights in the face of the Zionist occupation.

The Zionist repressive mind has failed in facing the Palestinian uprising. If it tries again it will fail again. This is because the uprising has foiled all Zionist wagers on the strength of the steel, the strength of the occupation. This is because the uprising has reached an irreversible point. It has defeated the will of the criminal occupation and bypassed its iron-fist repression. The uprising has stood on the threshold of the independence. All situations prove our inevitable victory in the arena of conflict and in the world.

The Palestinians proved to the world they are qualified to fight and make sacrifices and epics. The Palestinians have succeeded and became superior in the eyes of the entire world. Thanks to their acts of heroism, glory, and national honor the Palestinians did not merit from the world the recognition of their nationality, militant identity, and national legitimate rights only, but also the recognition of being a unique example of a people who fought in a unique way a unique occupation in terms of essence, appearance, idea, and framework—an occupation whose principles are racism and brutality and whose framework is steel wrapped with silk.

Yes, the world today agrees that the people of the brave uprising—the uprising of heart, blood, and stone—are presenting a unique example in defeating the most arrogant forces of darkness, brutality, and bloody crimes on earth.

Therefore, all those who want the Palestinian people to achieve liberation will triumph, all fighters against tyranny, hegemony, and criminal force will interact with the Palestinian people's glorious uprising, and all advocates of world peace, progress, and justice will stand on the side of the Palestinians.

Now the people of the roaring uprising are standing on the threshold of national independence. The Zionist entity's only option is to accept Palestinian rights after the Palestinian will has smashed the steel of its tyranny and exposed it before the world as a racist, aggressive, false, and expansionist entity because of its continuation on this closed road.

O enemy, there is no way out. The Palestinian people's decision is independence; the free, independent Palestinian state. The harvest of our uprising and our daily victories are near. The harvest will come. The harvest will come. And we are the victorious.

Algeria

Reaction to President's Speech; Casualties Rise

FLN Official Praises 'Reforms'

LD1110172088 Paris International Service in French 0630 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Live telephone interview with Ali Ammar, FLN representative in Paris, and recorded interviews with exiled opposition leaders Hocine Ait Ahmed and Ahmed Ben Bella, by unidentified correspondents; date, place not given—from the 'Morning in Africa' program]

[Excerpts] A man emotional—firm but at the same time slightly halting—this was Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on television last night. For 25 minutes he attempted to explain himself to his compatriots. He carried out self-criticism and made promises of political reform. In short, he attempted to defuse this revolt which has already resulted in more than 200 dead throughout the country. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] The FLN via its Paris representative, Ali Ammar, immediately expressed satisfaction with the announced political reforms. According to him, they will be submitted to a popular referendum. He cannot give a date for it because the institutions must be given the opportunity to operate. This is what Ali Ammar told our colleagues at La Cinq, the fifth French television channel, yesterday evening. From Algiers I believe in a moment we will have Ali on the line. Ali Ammar are you with us live?

[Ammar] Yes.

[Correspondent] Good day, Ali Ammar. After this speech by President Chadli can one expect a popular referendum?

[Ammar] I believe I said so yesterday on La Cinq. This is what the president of the Republic said himself when he spoke to the people—a certain number of political measures will be submitted to you, will be put to you. Consequently the only way of consulting the people is by referendum. The proof is that this speech was heard and that it aroused positive reactions [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] For the time being Mr Ali Ammar, we have not seen any particular reaction in Algiers. One notice, for example, that the FLN has not been able to organize a demonstration of support of President Chadli after this speech.

[Ammar] Listen, for example in Oran, Mostaganem, Constantine, in other Algerian towns where there was no curfew, I can say that there were demonstrations of jubilation and of support for the president. Those who threw stones the day before began to shout: Long live President Chadli. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Now on the basics. You speak of a referendum, but a referendum on what? On, for example, the establishment of political pluralism in Algeria?

[Ammar] Listen, sir, I am sticking to the terms of the speech. The president of the Republic said, and one should note well, there will be reforms concerning the very foundations of the constitution. So, it is not a matter of token reforms. It is a matter of institutional reform because he said that certain institutions themselves would be reformed. For the time being I will confine myself to this. It is obvious if there are political reforms you can allow yourself any number of theories and (?entreaties).

[Correspondent] Even a multiparty system?

[Ammar] I can tell you as of yesterday Algeria, the institutional history of Algeria, has taken a new direction. There has been a political transformation or at least something that is going to generate a political transformation. [passage indistinct] I have to respect that. He called on the people to enter into this framework once these constitutional foundations have been reformed and certain political and other institutions are reformed.

So there will be a new political landscape that will result from the president's speech, but there cannot be anything new except in respect for the constitution or within the framework of the new reform, or of what the new constitutional reform produces. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] I now propose that we listen to two reactions to this speech from the opposition, reactions from two members of the opposition in exile, first Hocine Ait Ahmed. He is one of the founders of the FLN and now lives in exile in Europe. His first reaction is moderate. He wants to take the Algerian president at his word.

[Begin Ait Ahmed recording] Regarding the form, I noted great moderation on the part of the head of state. He was very emotional, and this is what makes me say that I can not understand that with this sincerity, which I do not call into question, there can be such savagery in the repression. They are firing machine guns, they are firing cannons, at the Algerian youth [words indistinct] on the balconies, there is a veritable killing hysteria. Now down to the basics: It would be displaying a lack of good faith and equanimity to under estimate the new elements introduced by the speech.

First of all the fact that for the first time there is talks of political reform, indeed a constitutional revision, putting an end to the political monopoly. But this is still in the gestation stage. I think the only way to bring peace back to Algeria is to form a national unity government, and to prepare, once harmony and civil peace have returned, free elections on the basis of multiparty participation in an election to a sovereign Algerian constituent assembly. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Now, still with the Algerian opposition, let us listen to Ahmed Ben Bella. The former Algerian president also lives in exile in Europe. His first reaction is much harsher.

[Begin recording] [Ben Bella] My immediate reaction is that this speech comes very late, and that in the end, it does not offer anything. And I must say that for my part, I was not awaiting this speech with any wild hopes, because I sincerely believe that there is now a definitive split between an entire people and its leaders.

[Second unidentified correspondent] But are you, Ahmed Ben Bella, a candidate to succeed Chadli in Algeria?

[Ben Bella] I think it is indecent to speak of any candidature whatever at a time when an entire people is expressing itself. I am not a candidate. The candidates are on the spot. The essential protagonists are on the spot. Algeria, thank God, is rich in men. We can form a government of worthy people, a worthy men, who live there, but who are kept on the sidelines for the very reason that they are of high caliber. Algeria is rich in men of executive-caliber.

No, I can perfectly well be very useful to my country by remaining outside government, outside all positions of authority. I am not courting anything, I am not a chosen man, but I am with my people till the end. [passage omitted] [end recording]

News Interrupted by Report

LD1110142588 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] The televised newscast following the speech by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday evening was interrupted by an anonymous voice announcing: There are 33 dead at Bab el-Oued. The voice was cut off immediately—a few seconds later an announcer visibly disturbed resumed the normal course of the newscast without any reference to the incident.

We learned this morning that an Algerian journalist was one of the victims of the Bab el-Oued shooting. He was covering the demonstration put down by security forces for the official Algerian news agency. He died carrying out his duty during the recent events, the agency APS says this morning.

The Algerian ambassador to France this morning described the latest events as a painful tragedy. He said that security forces retaliated in response to shots from certain demonstrators.

Death Toll Rises to 500

NC1110140088 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Algiers, Oct 11 (AFP)—Little enthusiasm was apparent here Tuesday as Algerians digested Monday night's televised speech by President Chadli Bendjedid and found it had little substance.

It was his first public appearance since violence erupted in the streets a week ago, with an unofficial death toll so far of about 500 people.

The latest killings occurred Monday as 20,000 demonstrators led by Islamic fundamentalists thronged the seafront Bab el-Oued district and were fired on by security forces who killed at least 32 people. Various sources said the security forces had been "provoked" by demonstrators brandishing pistols, axes and iron bars.

The state news agency APS reported "spontaneous" shows of support for Colonel Chadli's broadcast in a number of towns around the country overnight. Telephone inquiries by AFP established they involved a few dozen people at most parading down a street or driving through town sounding their horns from time to time.

Nothing of the sort was seen by foreign journalists here in the capital, where a curfew was still in force under the state of siege Col. Chadli imposed last Thursday. [passage omitted]

More on Rising Death Toll

NC1110150788 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, Oct 11 (AFP)—Between 450 and 500 people have been killed in violence across Algeria in the past week, hospital sources and eyewitnesses said here Tuesday.

The latest toll, cumulated from several reliable sources, is more than double the figure of 200 released within the past 24 hours. Medical sources added that the number of wounded was also very high, but said that many people injured in recent demonstrations had not dared go to hospital.

Most of the victims, including between 250 and 300 in the capital, have died since President Chadli Bendjedid introduced a state of siege and sent troops on to the streets here and in several other cities Thursday, the sources said.

The violence, which is the worst to hit Algeria since independence in 1962, came after days of strikes over low wages, high prices and food shortages. Last Wednesday, youths rampaged through the capital, sacking public buildings, pillaging shops and burning vehicles.

The sources said that while the toll was highest among the demonstrators, many members of the security forces had also been injured in the clashes. Some demonstrators had been using small arms seized in attacks on police posts, eyewitnesses added.

Bodies of victims in the security forces had been returned to their families by the central military hospital at 'Ain Naga in a suburb of Algiers, but dead demonstrators were still in the packed morgues, medical sources said.

The worst single incident occurred in the Algiers suburb of Kouba overnight Saturday, when some 60 people were killed, according to several sources. But there were also reports of up to 30 deaths in both the major cities of Oran and Annaba, while about a dozen people have been killed in each of several other towns and violence has even spread to small villages.

One reliable source said that seven people were gunned down and 33 injured by security forces in the Bab el-Oued district of Algiers on Monday, after two people taking part in a large Muslim fundamentalist-led demonstration shot dead a tank commander and seriously wounded two policemen. This report lowered the death toll from some 30 reported Monday.

Several witnesses noted that troops and police seemed tired and nervous, faced with some of the demonstrators who carried not only pistols but also chains, axes, knives and bayonets.

There have been numerous reports of arrests in the Algiers region since the outbreak of vilence last week, but it has proved impossible to obtain precise figures. With the Algerian capital under a nightly curfew, pedestrians and vehicles on the streets have been subject to rigorous security checks.

6 Demonstrators Sentenced

NC1110173888 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, Oct 11 (AFP)—A court in the eastern coast city of Annaba on Tuesday handed down jail terms on six demonstrators involved in the past week of unrest across Algeria, the Algerian League of Human Rights said.

The demonstrators received sentences of between four and eight years in the first such hearing reported here. Last Friday, the Algerian authorities said they had arrested some 900 people.

A League source said the organization, which is chaired by a lawyer, Miloud Brahimi, was represented at the hearing in Annaba.

In a first official death toll announced here Tuesday, Algerian authorities said 176 people had died in unrest up to Sunday.

Officials in the Algerian Information Ministry said that an earlier, unofficial death toll of between 450 and 500 dead, based on reports from medical sources and eyewitnesses, was "exaggerated."

Bendjedid Receives Messages

LD1110192088 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Heads of state and sovereigns of brotherly and friendly countries have reiterated their sympathy and their support to President Bendjedid, particularly via phone calls such as that of King Hassan II of Morocco tonight, that of Malian President Moussa Traore, and this morning's phone call from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

President Bendjedid also received messages from the head of state of Niger, General Ali Saibou who expressed the hope that Algeria would soon find calm in order to steadfastly pursue its march for development and progress. The head of state of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, expressed the sympathy and the firm support of the people of Benin to the Algerian people. A similar sentiment was expressed in the message of president of Comoro Islands, Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane.

State of Siege To End 12 Oct

LD1110185788 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Announcement following the news]

[Text] We have received news that the president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces has decided to end the state of siege starting 0600 tomorrow, Wednesday 12 October 1988.

Curfew To End 12 Oct

LD1110222588 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Following the decision of the president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces to lift the state of siege in Algiers tomorrow, 12 October 1988, from 0600, the Military Command in charge of restoring order to the capital announces that the curfew will end tomorrow, 12 October at 0500.

3,000 ‘Agitators’ Held as ‘Calm Prevails’ Oct 12

State of Siege, Curfew End

LD1210101088 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] It is now 1 hour since the state of siege was lifted and 2 hours since the curfew ended. [passage omitted] Calm prevails. [passage omitted]

Police Detain ‘Agitators’

LD1210092688 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] The Algerian police are reportedly still holding more than 3,000 people considered to be looters and agitators. According to opposition circles, these people are reported to be detained at the police college at El-Biar [Algiers suburb]. The state of siege was lifted in Algiers this morning. The tanks have disappeared from the streets except around the Ministry of Defense.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Assembly

LD0610173088 Algiers APS in English 1311 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] United Nations, 6/10/88 (APS)—In his intervention before the UN General Assembly the foreign affairs minister, cited notably the Western Sahara conflict, which settlement “will contribute to hasten the edification of the Maghreb” he qualified as the acceptance by Morocco and the Polisario Front of the proposals submitted by the OAU acting president and the UN secretary general (?deadlines) with the conditions of organization of a self determination referendum in Western Sahara.

He also recalled the international consensus within the OAU the Non Aligned and the UN which prevailed at the adoption of the OAU Resolution 104, ratified by the UN General Assembly and which is the basis of the joint UN/OAU good offices.

The minister also cited the Palestinian tragedy and the [word indistinct] in the occupied territories reaffirming Algeria’s position of solidarity with the Palestinian people and their political leadership, PLO, unique and legitimate representative of this people.

He also cited southern Africa [words indistinct] system of apartheid which is in the centre of all the dramas lived by the region. He asked for the “total” dismantleing of apartheid and added independence of the restoration of all the South African people’s rights and ensurance of the Front Line countries and their security, and their stability and territorial integrity are own responsibility and we should fully assume it”. [no opening quotation marks as received]

Egypt

PLO Leader ‘Arafat Arrives in Cairo 11 Oct

NC1110192788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1846 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat arrived in Cairo this evening for an official visit to Egypt. During his stay, ‘Arafat will attend a ceremony organized by the Egyptian Committee for Supporting the Palestinian Uprising in the Occupied Territories at the Egyptian Press Syndicate this evening. The Palestinian leader was met upon his arrival by Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President’s Office for Political Affairs; and Sa‘id Kamal, PLO representative in Cairo.

Received by Mubarak

NC1210102688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat at the presidential palace at noon today. ‘Arafat arrived in Cairo yesterday to attend celebrations commemorating Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] on an occasion designated “Palestinian National Independence Day.” The celebrations were held at the Press Syndicate last night.

Iraqi Vice President Conducts Official Visit

Meets Sidqi, ‘Abd al-Majid

JN1110125088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (INA)—Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma‘ruf discussed Iraqi-Egyptian relations with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr ‘Atif Sidqi and Foreign Minister ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid in meetings held yesterday and today.

The INA correspondent said that Ma‘ruf received Dr ‘Atif Sidqi yesterday and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Ma‘ruf held similar talks with Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at his place of residence today. The talks dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian negotiations, the Iranian stand, and the current Arab situation. President Saddam Husayn’s son Qusay attended both meetings.

Ma‘ruf is currently on a visit to Cairo as President Saddam Husayn’s personal representative to attend the opening ceremony of the Egyptian Opera House.

Received by Mubarak

JN1110124088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (INA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, vice president, and RCC member; and Qusay Saddam Husayn, here today. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

In a statement following the meeting, Ma'ruf said that he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and appreciation to President Mubarak for Egypt's pan-Arab stands and support for Iraq against aggression and its support for Iraq in this time of peace and construction. He added that President Mubarak asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes of progress and prosperity to the Iraqi people.

The vice president pointed out that he briefed Mubarak on recent developments in the peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran, and that President Mubarak briefed him on the results of his recent European tour. He said that they reviewed various issues related to the promotion of fraternal relations between Iraq and Egypt.

Comments on Talks, Departs

NC1110115788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this morning after a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he attended the inauguration of the new Opera House. He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a predeparture statement, the Iraqi vice president said that his meeting with President Mubarak this morning was cordial and that he had seized this opportunity to convey to his excellency the good feelings that the Iraqi president and leadership harbor for Egypt and its leadership because of Egypt's lofty position in support of Iraq and its attempts to see full and permanent peace prevail between Iraq and Iran.

Ma'ruf pointed out that he had discussed with President Mubarak the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran peace talks. The president, he added, had asked him to convey his best wishes to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, noting that he listened to President Mubarak's valuable opinions on peace between Iraq and Iran in light of his excellency's efforts and recent exchanges in this respect.

Asked about his talks in Cairo, Ma'ruf described them as fruitful. He said he had met with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi to discuss the developing bilateral relations in various fields, and with Dr 'Abd al-Majid to discuss foreign policy matters.

For his part, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said his talks with the Iraqi guest had covered all the topics of interest to both countries, particularly the peace talks between Iraq and Iran. He noted in this respect that he had met in New York with the UN secretary general and a number of foreign ministers taking part in the UN General Assembly meeting. He stressed Egypt's eagerness to see Resolution 598 implemented.

Asked whether the uproar over the use of chemical weapons had now abated, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: I believe so.

'Abd al-Majid Views U.S., Palestinian Stances

PM1210102188 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Oct 88 p 3

[Interview with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Khalil Matar in New York; date not given]

[Text] [Matar] Let us begin with the meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Was it actually aimed at reactivating the peace process, or was it merely a part of the U.S. and Israeli election campaigns?

['Abd al-Majid] First of all, we want to say something important, namely that the invitation came from the U.S. side and Egypt responded to it. I see President Reagan's participation in that meeting as a reflection of high-level U.S. interest in moving toward peace. This was the only subject raised at the meeting. Stands were viewed by President Reagan, myself, and the Israeli foreign minister; Shultz took part as well. The election campaign? I consider this marginal, because peace and peace moves must be achieved whether or not there are elections. If this benefits any party by being in their interest, it will not harm me. I say that moving toward peace is a continuous process. Has President Reagan not announced acceptance of the Palestinian people's political rights in the past? Do you not know that? This means progress. We introduced the term "political rights" into the U.S. lexicon.

[Matar] But when Shultz talked about these "political rights" a few days ago he accompanied that with rejection of the PLO, a Palestinian state, and the right to self-determination. Did the Americans explain to you what "political rights" they are talking about?

['Abd al-Majid] The scope and level of the meeting did not allow for an explanation. But political rights are different from human rights. This means that the problem of the Palestinian people is not merely a humanitarian problem. It is a humanitarian problem as well as a problem of homeless people and refugees. In their view, the problem ends at that point; we used to hear him talking about raising the refugees' standard of living and improving their conditions. Was this not the song we used to hear?

So, a step forward has been achieved by talking about the political rights of the Palestinian people. If you open any book on constitutional law or political sciences, you will find that political rights are the peoples' right to choose their own systems and governments and to exercise their freedom. This means that political rights go a very long way, enabling free and independent people to enjoy them. Today we see that the Palestinian people have political rights just as the Israeli people have political rights. When we talk about political rights, we must acknowledge that this is a step forward. How can these rights be interpreted? Via negotiations. At our meeting, there was no room for interpretation.

[Matar] Did contacts continue? Did you discuss other plans after the meeting with Reagan?

['Abd al-Majid] The meeting lasted over 30 minutes. It began with a review by President Reagan, a review by me, and then a review by Shim'on Peres. Each party expressed its view. But we all aimed to reactivate the peace process, regardless of the Israeli and U.S. elections.

[Matar] And do you see any chance of progress in the U.S. position, despite Shultz' rejection of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

['Abd al-Majid] We do not agree with Shultz in rejecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is a point of disagreement between us and the Americans; and it is no secret. We say that the Palestinian people have the right to determine their destiny. We reiterate this and say openly—and let it be clear—that the Egyptian stand backs the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. If the U.S. position or the Israeli position differ, we deal with such matters in negotiations. But if you ask me about Egypt's opinion, I will tell you that the Palestinian people have the right to determine their own destiny, choose their own government, establish their own state, and select their own representatives, that is, the PLO.

[Matar] And do you want the PLO to participate in the international conference via an independent delegation?

['Abd al-Majid] We will discuss this point when we enter into negotiations. And Peres said in his speech that he is ready to negotiate with a Palestinian delegation.

[Matar] What kind of Palestinian delegation?

['Abd al-Majid] That's the point. So the question here is the nature of Palestinian representation. And in Egypt's view, Palestinian representation can only be secured via the PLO.

[Matar] Via an independent delegation?

['Abd al-Majid] Via an independent delegation, of course, especially now that Jordan has made its decision.

[Matar] In your General Assembly speech you urged the various parties to make historic and courageous decisions. What decision did you want?

['Abd al-Majid] When we enter into negotiations, our objective must be to secure a solution. In my speech I referred to mutual and spontaneous recognition. We said the same thing in Kuwait in April 1982, when we called for mutual and spontaneous recognition.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] went to Strasbourg and successfully addressed the European Parliament. Is that not right?

Clause 7 of the Fes summit resolution talks about the right of the region's states to live in peace and security. And what do we talk about when referring to Resolution No 242? The states' right to live peacefully within their boundaries and to settle dispute peacefully. We recognize and respect Resolution No 242 and consider it fundamental.

These are the decisions I am talking about and urging individuals to take. We cannot request the PLO to recognize Israel without requesting Israel to recognize the PLO. 'Arafat said in Strasbourg that he is ready to recognize Israel. So, having heard that statement, the Israelis must say the same.

I talked (at the General Assembly) about the uprising, and it was the first time that an Egyptian representative had talked about the uprising, at that forum. We cannot be more frank than this. We are not the only ones who are talking about it. The entire world is talking about the issue. There are changes in the Arab world. To me the uprising between the Palestinians and the Israelis is similar to the October 1973 War between Egypt and Israel. The war changed the equilibruim completely.

Before the October War, after our defeat in 1967, Israel imagined that it was in control of the situation. But the October War changed the equilibrium and destroyed the myth that the Israelis could not be defeated. After 20 years of occupation, the uprising has proved that Israel has failed to curb Palestinian resistance. So these changes must be used. I am not saying that we support violence. But probably the impact of the uprising has made the people open their eyes, especially in a country like the United States. You can see the development now taking place.

[Matar] Shamir still says that the Camp David accords constitute the basis for peace. Do you agree with him?

['Abd al-Majid] We say that in the part concerning the Palestinian people the objective of the Camp David accords was autonomy. But the page of autonomy has been turned, because the point now being raised in the international arena is an international conference aimed at giving the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. During the discussion of autonomy in the Camp

David accords the Egyptian concept was that autonomy would after a period of time lead to the Palestinians' choosing their own future. But that concept failed because the Israelis and the Egyptians could not reach agreement in this regard. And events in Lebanon have changed the atmosphere.

[Matar] So you are saying that the Camp David accords are no longer valid as a basis for a solution.

['Abd al-Majid] Do not try to quote me saying something I did not say. I am saying that the Camp David accords had a certain concept, but in practice that concept has failed. I am saying that there is a particular method of discussion in the community we live in. If you used that method, the community will accept you. And if you think of using another method, the community will reject you.

[Matar] Some Egyptian POW's in Iran have been released. Are there Egyptian-Iranian contacts, or is there any mediation between the two countries?

['Abd al-Majid] A number of Egyptian fishermen, who were fishing in the Gulf while residing in Kuwait, have been released. Iran had detained them for 5 years. We made some efforts via the International Red Cross in Geneva, but Iran did not respond. The Italian Government intervened recently and Iran agreed to hand over the prisoners, who have now arrived in Cairo.

There are certainly other Egyptian POW's in Iran. We consider that the POW issue lies within the framework of implementing Resolution No 598. We would not like to separate the Egyptian POW's from the Iraqi or other POW's. All this lies within the framework of implementing all articles and clauses of Resolution No 598.

[Matar] Iran views this question as a separate issue and believes that the Geneva protocols do not apply to the Egyptian POW's, and it will be raising this during negotiations with Iraq.

['Abd al-Majid] I have heard about what you say, but the Red Cross has not said that. And there are no relations between us and Iran in order for it to inform us of this. When they tell us something of the kind, we will be able to reply.

[Matar] Do you believe that Egypt is ready to respond to Iran's calls for direct talks to discuss the POW issue?

['Abd al-Majid] We say that the POW issue lies within the framework of the full implementation of Resolution No 598. The Egyptian POW's are equal to the Iraqi and other POW's detained in Iran. We hope Iran will respond to this and will implement, as it promised, all the stipulations of Resolution No 598 with regard to a cease-fire, international boundaries, and so on.

[Matar] You must have studied the situation: If Iran, as expected, refused to discuss this question with Iraq within the framework of Resolution No 598, what would your position be?

['Abd al-Majid] Let it refuse, and we will see what will happen then.

[Matar] If Iran tries to open up to you in this regard to secure a direct meeting, will you accept?

['Abd al-Majid] When it does, we will see what we will do.

Rejects Issuing Declaration

PM1010102588 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 88 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Refused To Issue Tripartite Declaration With Israel and United States on Settlement"]

[Text] Cairo—AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from informed Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources that Egypt rejected a U.S. proposal to issue a tripartite declaration signed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres regarding terms for a settlement in the Middle East during the meeting held in Washington and attended by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The sources said that part of the U.S. proposal was that the declaration stipulate U.S. endorsement of the Palestinians' political rights together with the holding of Israeli negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation comprising Palestinian figures not linked to the PLO, especially as Shim'on Peres stressed at the meetings his willingness to negotiate with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and Palestinian figures from inside [the occupied territories].

The sources added that President Reagan and Shultz urged Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to ensure that Egypt plays an effective role in encouraging the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, to enter into negotiations with Israel. But the Egyptian foreign minister emphasized the agreement between Jordan and Egypt on the international conference formula.

Meanwhile, diplomatic reports in Cairo indicate that Peres tried to convince the Egyptian foreign minister of the need for Egypt to play a role in persuading Palestinian leaders to stop the uprising in the occupied territories in order to provide support for the moderate forces advocating peace and help the Labor Party win the upcoming Israeli elections.

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized to President Reagan, Shultz, and Peres that Jordan's decision to disengage ties with the West Bank is aimed at backing the PLO's representation capacity so that it shoulders its responsibility for the occupied Palestinian territories. The decision is not aimed at eliminating the PLO from participation in the peace negotiations, as rumored by some. The Jordanian monarch confirmed this to President Husni Mubarak.

Views Talks With Reagan, Peres

PM0710150788 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Oct 88 pp 30, 31

[Interview with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH has met with Minister 'Abd al-Majid to seek more information on what happened at the tripartite meeting [with President Reagan and Israel's Peres]. At the beginning of his interview with AL-HAWADITH, 'Abd al-Majid said: The meeting was useful and fruitful. We reviewed the Middle East situation and developments related to the Palestinian question. I believe that President Reagan's invitation was in itself evidence of U.S. interest in pursuing the issue despite the election campaign there. I also see the invitation as a positive initiative reflecting U.S. support for the peace process. The Egyptian position was one of encouragement for the proposals expressed by Secretary of State Shultz on several occasions when he visited the region last summer.

AL-HAWADITH: Did any side submit new proposals during the tripartite meeting?

'Abd al-Majid: No, there are no new proposals, just continuous contacts. While in New York we will maintain contacts to give impetus to the Palestinian question and reactivate the peace process.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you mean that there will be additional tripartite meetings?

'Abd al-Majid: Yes, that is possible. As contacts continue we must be on the move with all sides. That is why meetings are important.

AL-HAWADITH: A U.S. official has told us that at the meeting you spoke of the need for the Palestinian leadership, particularly the PLO, to find a way of recognizing Israel's right to exist. How did you raise that idea?

'Abd al-Majid: We talked about partition Resolution No 181 and the right of the PLO and the Palestinian people to have a state, just as Israel has a state. Resolution No 181 created or established the state of Israel but it also created a Palestinian Arab state. Since the resolution provided for the establishment of a Jewish state and an Arab state, then the legitimacy stems from Resolution No 181. That resolution was the birth certificate for Israel and for a Palestinian Arab state.

AL-HAWADITH: What, in brief, were the proposals you submitted on behalf of the Palestinian side to the American and Israeli sides? What is the gist and what are the dimensions of what you proposed?

'Abd al-Majid: The Egyptian position on the Palestinian question is consistent, clear, and will never change. We support the Palestinian cause in a method that would restore the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights. Of course, when the invitation came for a meeting with President Reagan we welcomed it because we saw the U.S. President's call for a tripartite meeting as a reflection of his desire to demonstrate to the world continued interest in the peace initiative started by Shultz. You know that President Mubarak supported that initiative from the very beginning. We always seek a political and peaceful solution to the problem. The fact that both the United States and Israel are preoccupied with elections has not prevented continuation of the peace efforts at the highest level. That explains the tripartite meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: You spoke of the "method" of restoring the Palestinian people's rights. At this stage in the life of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and elsewhere, what method are you talking about?

'Abd al-Majid: The method is that of dialogue and knocking on all doors that lead to a just and honorable settlement. The uprising has changed the situation in the region to such an extent that its effects cannot be ignored inside Israel, the Arab states, or the world at large. During my time here I have seen the reaction in the U.S. media, which have criticized all the Israeli practices.

AL-HAWADITH: In your view, has the Palestinian leadership, represented by the PLO, risen to the level of the uprising or is it restricted as the PLO?

'Abd al-Majid: Ask the leadership.

AL-HAWADITH: But you in Egypt play a direct role in the matter. What, in your view, is required of the Palestinian leadership?

'Abd al-Majid: The leadership should lead and work to fulfill its objectives. I believe that the Palestinian leadership is aware of its responsibilities and it is a symbol of Palestinian struggle which has proved that 21 years of Israeli occupation have not broken the back of the Palestinian resistance.

AL-HAWADITH: It is clear that the Americans insist on the conditions that the PLO recognize Resolutions No 242 and No 338 and Israel's right to exist and promise not to resort to violence and armed resistance. How is Egypt trying to tackle the issue in the face of this American insistence?

'Abd al-Majid: We help in any way we can. Yasir 'Arafat, we have noticed, took constructive and serious stands in his speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, providing evidence of realism and interest in defending the Palestinian cause in a manner that can achieve the objectives.

AL-HAWADITH: What stands are you talking about?

'Abd al-Majid: All 'Arafat's stands in Strasbourg were constructive.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you say that to the Americans?

'Abd al-Majid: Yes.

AL-HAWADITH: What was their reply?

'Abd al-Majid: They listened to us and now know that this is our position. It is my duty to convey the message and state my views. If the other side has different views, well, that is its right.

AL-HAWADITH: Let me ask you then: What are the most important points of disagreement between the Egyptian views on one hand, and the U.S. and Israeli views on the other?

'Abd al-Majid: There was no confrontation. We just expressed our views. For my part, I made a point of explaining the positive aspects of the U.S. and Palestinian positions. What President Reagan said about the Palestinian people's political rights was a phrase not used before.

AL-HAWADITH: What does the phrase "political rights of the Palestinian people" mean to you?

'Abd al-Majid: Political rights mean something different from human rights, is that not so? They mean that the Palestinian question is not a humanitarian question of refugees and of raising their standard of living or improving their conditions. Political rights mean that these people have a right to self-determination and to their own state. That is what political rights mean.

AL-HAWADITH: But the official U.S. position is against Palestinian self-determination and against a Palestinian state. How do you reconcile that with your interpretation of "political rights"?

'Abd al-Majid: This matter is subject to negotiation, but the fact that the Americans now acknowledge that there are political rights means that it is no longer a question of human rights.

AL-HAWADITH: You have spoken of the positive aspects of the U.S. position. Did you notice any positive aspects in the Israeli position?

'Abd al-Majid: The Israeli position, as expressed by Shim'on Peres, is that Israel wants peace and that peace and security in Israel are attainable not by force of arms but by peaceful settlement and withdrawal from the occupied territories.

AL-HAWADITH: We have been told that the Israeli reaction to your raising of Resolution No. 181 as the birth certificate of the Israeli state as well as a Palestinian state was that Resolution No. 181 is outdated and that it is unrealistic to talk about it. Is that true?

'Abd al-Majid: He did not mean outdated or anything like that. These are matters on which we just express our views. Of course, the Israeli side is supposed to talk more than us about these things. We just express an opinion.

AL-HAWADITH: When you expressed that opinion, what were the reactions of the U.S. and Israeli sides? By that we particularly mean their reactions to what you said about Resolution 181?

'Abd al-Majid: What I said was a part of the UN resolutions about a legal point regarding the creation of Israel. When I say that Resolution No 181 is Israel's birth certificate, why can I not say that it is also the birth certificate of a Palestinian state? Nobody can say no to that, and nobody has said no.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you mean that neither the Americans nor the Israelis said "no" to the suggestion that Resolution No 181 is the birth certificate of a Palestinian state?

'Abd al-Majid: I did not engage in a dialogue. I just expressed an opinion. I could be right or I could be wrong. What we are talking about is Resolution No 181, not borders. We are talking about the legitimacy of a state. The borders should be the 1967 not the 1947 borders.

AL-HAWADITH: Is that acceptable to the PLO?

'Abd al-Majid: Ask it, but the PLO has spoken of 1967 (borders).

AL-HAWADITH: So what is suggested is that Resolution No 181 gives the Palestinian state legitimacy and Resolution No 242 defines its borders.

'Abd al-Majid: That is an example. In the end it will be a matter for the PLO to address.

AL-HAWADITH: How did you tackle the issue of self-determination, knowing that the Americans view it in conjunction with the creation of an independent state, which they totally oppose?

'Abd al-Majid: The Americans can say what they like. We believe that the right of self-determination is sacrosanct and heads the list of the political rights of any people.

AL-HAWADITH: We know that to be the Egyptian view but, since you are playing a major part with the U.S. and Israeli sides, what are you doing to bridge the gap?

'Abd al-Majid: We are active. Are others active? We welcome any move by any side. Let them come forward. Egypt is the only state which can talk to all parties. Meetings are the way to reactivate matters. For example, were President Mubarak's visits to the various capitals not part of the reactivation process, and was 'Arafat's visit to Strasbourg not so also?

AL-HAWADITH: What about the idea of declaring a Palestinian state?

'Abd al-Majid: Let us talk about that some other time.

AL-HAWADITH: And provisional government?

'Abd al-Majid: We did not discuss that.

Libya

U.S. 6th Fleet Poses 'Threat' to Soviet Union

LD1110193888 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tumur [October] 11, (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)—The bulletin released by the Soviet Embassy in Great Al-Jamahiriyah has stressed the U.S. Sixth Fleet centered in the Mediterranean Sea poses a threat to the territory of the Soviet Union.

The bulletin points out that following the world war, the ULMS. [not further identified] has deployed powerful forces in this region.

The make-up of this fleet which is deployed their for war mission, the bulletin adds, confirms that its mission surpasses that of a deterrent as rumoured by the U.S.

This fleet comprises two aircraft-carriers carrying continuously go [as received] fighter aircraft half of which is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, several other combat ships, guard ships, troops and landing ship, helicopter campaign, a concentrated battalion of Marines.

The bulletin stresses that the make-up of this fleet proves that its main objective in the Mediterranean is carrying out strategic missions through launching strikes including nuclear ones.

JANA has previously referred in its analyses to this reality warning against this danger which has been confirmed by the Soviet official bulletin.

In our analysis on the deployment of this fleet, we have stressed that besides the continuing danger posed by it on all the countries bordering the Mediterranean this danger has been actually confirmed as this fleet launched a direct aggression against Great Al-Jamahiriyah in 1986.

This fleet was transformed to a base of support and assistance to the Zionist fighter planes which launched a traitorous aggression against the integrity of the Arab land in Tunisia. It bombed Lebanon. It obstructed the international air navigation. It launched air piracy operations and other acts that have made the Mediterranean a lake of no peace. This fleet is basically directly to wreck the Soviet lands. It comes within the military strategy of the U.S. imperialist programme aiming at Americanizing the world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses People's Court Assembly

LD1110192888 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2049 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the General Assembly of the "People's Court"; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Cheers and applause] The setting up of the People's Court is considered a consolidation of freedom and democracy and a victory over fear and anxiety which used to be felt by the people who used to think that their fates and property may be in jeopardy and subjected to a rash action without there being a deterrent for such an action when emergency and revolutionary courts had enthusiastic young people as judges. People used to fear—even when they were exploiters and plunders of the people's wealth—when they stood before a revolutionary group aligned with the people.

In actual fact, the revolutionary courts and the revolutionary young men—members of the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary forces everywhere—were merciless with the enemies of the masses. This is a fact we have to admit, that the revolutionaries have no mercy for the enemies of the masses. This is because the revolution requries that you should not be an enemy of the masses. But when you become an enemy of the masses you should not expect mercy from the tools of the masses—the revolutionary tools.

Over 100 or 200 years ago a criminal existed in America who used to carry two revolvers—that is to say he used to have two revolvers on him. He was a stubborn and professional killer. But he was cornered once in a building. Fire was exchanged between him and the police. He knew then that he was unable to save himself. He wrote a testament. This was found after he was killed. In it he said that the society which has no mercy—he was insulting the society, etc.—is treating in this way a man who has a kind heart and who seeks the well-being of society.

He was killed and the testament was found later. The people were astonished to learn that such a professional criminal saw himself in that light. [passage omitted]

A criminal does not see himself as a criminal. Those who plundered the people's wealth—and they are criminal in actual fact—and those who were high and mighty and in actual fact corrupted the Libyan soil and killed the agriculture and killed the green trees to turn the land into buildings and into land for sale for a quick profit and gains, sacrificed the homeland's interests. Even those who betrayed the homeland benefited individually as they received a bribe or a commission—they were falled lackeys, working in the enemy's interest. They made personal gains, but they sold the homeland.

Those who sold parts of the Libyan land and neglected the Gulf of Sidra as being a part of the Libyan Arab homeland made gains as individuals, but inflicted damage on society. Now we are fighting for the Gulf of Sidra or for Aozou—these are parts of the homeland which were compromised. In return for small sums of money which went into the pockets of those lackeys, we are now paying the price with the lives of people. [passage omitted]

Even those who were tried by the revolutionary courts believed that they were unjustly treated and were not criminals. But in fact the revolutionary courts tried those who plundered public wealth in the forms of bribes, commissions, etc. The revolutionary courts did not try anyone for the sake of one of its members. They tried the criminals for the sake of the people. From the revolutionary point of view this is correct. Those whose actions inflict damage on the homeland and on the people should be tried and shown no mercy. The judges should be extremely harsh in dealing with them. They should be severe with them—unlimitedly severe on them. This is because leniency over any public interest will have dire consequences for all of us. Harshness against one person may protect individuals.

There is a saying that one one stitch may save nine [previous phrase in English]. When you deter one person who is inflicting damage on the life of others you are saving the life of the others. That is to say that if we deal with an iron fist with a person cutting down palm trees in order to transform the land into a building site—to sell the land as a building site—even if that person is executed, for example, this will be a deterrent to all owners of palm trees groves not to cut down their trees; this means that we have saved the public wealth and made available food for many a family by sacrificing one person. But if we are lenient with him, damage will be inflicted on others. [passage omitted] The whole world now is facing the problem of trying to find arable land. Perhaps all conflicts in the world today are over food. Even if they come up with the laser or a new source of energy the aim is to provide man with prosperity. Prosperity is in actual fact food. They made Japan kneel because they used the atomic bomb. Now many nations are made to kneel because they are given wheat, and flour. Therefore, wheat is like atomic bombs. [passage omitted]

He who looks after his own private interest only sacrifices the interests of others. Therefore we should strike with an iron fist anyone who tramples the public interest. That was the philosophy on which the revolutionary courts were set up. The revolutionary courts were a deterrent. We have rewarded all members of the revolutionary courts. They were decorated because they performed a revolutionary duty. We do not regret what the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary courts did in terms of deterent against the people's enemies. But now we want to establish something permanent.

This is not because we want to retreat from socialism or the revolution or out of total partiality toward the toiling masses—the owners of the real interest in the revolution. These masses have enemies who continuously want to plunder the revolution and steal the authority and the arms and control the masses. But we want to lay down firm foundations. Even the criminals who appear before the People's Court should feel assured.

When appearing before the People's Court a criminal can defend himself as best he can. The People's Court has consolidated freedom. I know that the phase which I have talked about saw some excesses. These we have courageously mentioned before the whole world. They were natural excesses; they were inevitable. There cannot be surgery without blood! There cannot be revolutionary processes without excesses. Excesses mean that some people were unjustly treated or sustained damages—unintentionally, as a result of such processes. In actual fact there is margin for error. Those people now have the right to go to the People's Court and say that they were unjustly treated. Naturally both sides will be represented. The People's Court has the duty of resolving iniquities. It will restore rights where rights are due.

The second point—on the first point, as we have admitted, there were excesses that can now be corrected with the setting up of the People's Court—concerns our interpretation of the revolution according to the third universal theory. The first stage, from the economic point of view, is the accumulation of public wealth and its use—this means a series of nationalizations and confiscations and gathering properties neglected by their owners. That is to say that you may find a merchant looking after his shop and neglecting his farm. Then we let him keep the shop and we take the farm—we the people take the farm. You may find an official who has a piece of land which he uses for picnics on Fridays; this is not allowed. You can have a picnic wherever you want—in the forest, by the sea, or on the mountain. Such land should be taken from that person. [passage omitted]

The first stage, as we have said, is the gathering of public wealth—by nationalization and confiscation of huge assets or the confiscation of smallholdings—some of which will be confiscated and others will be compensated for—which is neglected. When smallholdings are gathered together they will become a huge wealth. During the first revolutionary phase the state will invest and administer this wealth. During the second phase this wealth will be redistributed anew to the people. This wealth will become unexploited property collectively owned. [passage omitted]

During the first phase it was unacceptable for anyone to open a shop or a factory to, say, manufacture marble products—even if he opens such a factory with members of his family. I received many complaints while touring the Jamahiriyah on inspection. I heard many demands.

I received a demand from a family which used to own a workshop—a small factory—and this was taken away from it. I knew that no measures were taken in that regard as the phase was one of gathering the dispersed wealth and abolition of exploitation and the liberation of workers and the abolition of employers, dealers, middlemen, money-lenders, etc.

The second phase concerns the reviewing of such properties. From now on such a demand will be referred to the People's Court instead of being referred to me. We are now in the phase of redistributing the wealth which we have gathered. We should not rule out the possibilty of a workshop which has been taken away from its owner being returned to him.

This is not because we have retreated from what we were doing or because we were mistaken. No, it is because in that phase we gathered the wealth in order to know who owned it. During that phase exploitation and slavery were practiced in workshops, for example. Owners of workshops—even if they were working with members of their family—were allow to employ people. That was slavery as the employed used to work for, say, 10 hours but used to get the reward for 5 hours only. That used to be the case. Today such practices must be stopped; practices leading to exploitation must be halted. With the enactment of a series of socialist laws which banned exploitation of man by man and abolished the hiring of people for employment, workshops—if returned to their original owners—will have new legal guarantees.

Such owners have the right to file a case with the People's Court claiming injustice—submit a request to the People's Court, and the latter may fix regulations and place conditions on them before returning the workshops to them. In such cases the ownership will be an unexploiting ownership. This is because the owners cannot hire others and exploit them like slaves because such practices are banned by law. [passage omitted]

The People's Court should make sure that the persons who used to conduct trade before the abolition are not conducting trade now. It is the right of every individual to file a lawsuit with the People's Court saying that there is a merchant who used to trade before and is now doing the same thing again. Opportunities should be given to new people. The lawsuit should be filed with the court against the person conducting trade—the owner of a shop—and against those who gave him back his previous licence—be it an official, or a people's committee, or a secretary of a people's committee, or a member of a people's committee.

For example, the shop trading under the name of so and so—it is known that this shop purchases shirts, each costing 5 dinars and sells them for 15 dinars each. It is known that we had suffered from the practices of that shop for many years. That shop exploited us. That shop exploited us. That shop even traded with the people's enemies—we boycott a country which fights us, while the owner of that shop purchases goods from that country. That shop was closed down. That is to say that its owner exploited what he could exploit and then went his way. Now his shop be returned to him if the People's Court decrees that.

The owner may transform the shop into a workshop or a house in which he lives. He will be allowed to do so. But he will not be allowed to open the premises as a shop. Such a shop may be given to a person other than its original owner. We should look to see how the original owner came to own it. How did he own it? Did he own it illegally or by his sweat and toil? If he owned it by his sweat and toil, the owner may be compensated. If he owned it by theft and by the sweat and toil of others, then the owner will have no right to compensation. Theft cannot become an acquired right; otherwise Palestine may become a property rightfully owned by the Israelis. We will fight—generation after generation— to liberate Palestine because we do not recognize theft to be an acquired right with the passage of time.

Right will remain right no matter how many years go by. The Libyan people therefore have the right to demand compensation from the Italians no matter how many years go by. In order that the Italian colonialism of Libya will not be repeated it is inevitable that Italy pays the price. Unless this issue is peacefully settled it will have dire consequences in future. We do not retreat from this at all! Right does not know seasons; it is there forever. [passage omitted]

The court will be looking into all cases, and we should expect the court to receive many requests from both sides—from those who claim that they were dealt an injustice and those who deny that they were unjust. The court should ascertain who is who in these cases. For example, there may be a person who fled and conspired against the country, and left behind a farm in Libya. We took the farm and redistributed it among Libyan toilers who each got a smallholding in that farm. After 10 years the person who fled returns to Libya and comes and asks about his farm. In this case it is impossible to return his farm to him. Such cases should be looked at on merit. [passage omitted]

For example, let us assume that former Libyan Prime Minister 'Uthman al-Sayd returns to Libya and claims back his house, saying: Give me back my big house which you have converted into a children's hospital for handicapped children or for children suffering from paralysis. Are we expected to say: Remove the children from the hospital and put them in the street and return the house to its owner? This is impossible. First of all the house did not belong to him. He acquired the house through exploitation. He exploited his influence and built a mansion. Others exploited their influence and acquired a farm or acquired land, and so on.

If these people want to return to Libya then they are welcome to do so. They have the right to return and live here—this is the greatest gain for them. Instead of being stray dogs they will become respected citizens in a country where every citizen is a king. This is the biggest honor for them. If they go to other countries then they wil live like stray dogs. If they return then they will live like masters. We do not need anybody. We cannot sacrifice the toilers for the sake of those who may return. If you want to return then you will return for your own benefit. We will not suffer if you want to live in Italy or America. If you live abroad then you will bring suffering upon yourself.

The court should study these words; such words interpret the laws. There may be people who have fled to escape conscription. They are cowards. They are like the people who fled the battlefield and left their weapons behind. Those who fled from Aozou are like those who fled Ouadi Doum and are like those who fled Libya and went to Europe. It is a case of fleeing the battlefield. They are all cowards. Those who fled from conscription after the revolution were left free. Those who wanted to return were allowed to do so. Among them there were some who owned houses.

We did not say to them: No, you cannot have your houses back. If they have houses then they will get back their houses. If they stole the houses then they will not get them back. But if they had houses which they acquired with their sweat and toil then they will get back their houses. If they stole the houses then they have no right to ask for them. [passage omitted]

Let us assume that a person who after having lived outside Libya for some time returns and asks for his house back, and let us assume that in his absence abroad a family lived in his house. If he had acquired the house originally through his sweat and toil and legally, then the house will be returned to him, or he will receive compensation. Either we will return his house to him or provide him with a house. Let us assume that there is a family living in his house. It is wrong to throw that family out and say to them that we have to give him his house back.

If the family has a deserving case then we have to find him an alternative house, or find an alternative house for the family. All these issues will be looked into by the court. That family will have the choice of either insisting on living in that house or moving into another house. In such cases families must rest assured that they will not be forced to leave except by their own free will; then they will move to better houses and this will be arranged by the court—the People's Court. The court will decide. [passage omitted] Now begins the real application of the Third Universal Theory and the second chapter of the Green Book. The Green Book does not say that properties will be nationalized and owned by the state on behalf of the people—this is what Marxism says; it is done by all other classical theories. Marxism now has begun to retreat into partnerships. The best known law in the Soviet Union is the law of partnerships—there is a return to that.

This is being strongly opposed by the fanatical Marxist-Leninists who are now referred to in the Soviet Union as reactionaries. They say the conservatives—that is, the reactionaries—oppose Gorbachev's reforms. They mean by the reactionaries those who want to see the application of the Marxist-Leninist theories. Marxism-Leninism has become reaction in the Soviet Union following the emergence of the jamahiri theory in the world and this has imposed itself even on the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

There should be no exploitation of man by man. New socialism should be established. We all work in production and services, individually, collectively, or in the form of partnerships, without exploitation.

Finally we come to your remarks concerning appeals against decisions issued by the people's conference in violation of the decision and laws formulated by the general people's congress. This is an ordinary issue. It is an appeal against a decision contradicting what the general people's congress has formulated. This is because the draft of the general people's congress is the draft decisions by the people's conferences—that is, it is an appeal against something which contradicts the decisions of the people's conferences. Let us say that agricultural ownership in X area is 5 hectares. We submit that to the people's conferences for approval.

They approve it and the whole thing is drafted by the general people's congress which says that all farms in that area should not exceed 5 hectares in area. Then we may see a basic people's conference in that particular area deciding that ownership should be 10 hectares. Then it will be the right of any person to appeal against this to the People's Court saying that such a decision contradicts the people's will because all the people have decided otherwise. This is quite clear. [passage omitted]

It is easy for a large group to pass judgement and for the judgement to be unjust. I mean that we may sentence a person to death at a people's conference easily. But this will not be the case quite so easily if the matter was before the court, as the court will calmly interrogate the accused and look into his case; it will hear witnesses. But if we brought a person before a court consisting of a crowd and told the latter that the person was a traitor and a lackey of the Israelis and the Americans, for example, he will be easily sentenced to death. Before the court he will be given an opportunity to speak but who will listen to him if he is being tried by a crowd? Who will listen to him defending himself?

There should be no fear of violation of the people's authority. Every person should feel reassured. Even if you are convicted by a people's conference you can file a case with the People's Court—which has been set up by the people—by the people's conferences. The court's sovereignty will not be violated. On the contrary. It is a guarantee. It is the right of every person to knock on every door. It is within our sovereignty that we, as a people, form a People's Court and people's conference and decide what to do, and it is within our sovereignty to be members of this free people having the right to air any grievance with the people's conference and appeal to the People's Court. All this enhances the people's sovereignty. [passage omitted]

On 1 September 1969 I was driving a military jeep and crashed into a taxi in a Banghazi street. The taxi driver began to shout and yell and questioned my right to close the streets to traffic and occupy the radio station. I told him that I was going to the radio station for the sake of the Army and for his sake. That was at 0500. That taxi driver—even if the incident took place in 1969—can file a suit against me saying that Lieutenant Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi crashed his military jeep on that date into my taxi. He can do that even if the incident took place at that date; if he is right he can do that, whether I pay for the damage or the Army pays for them. [applause and laughter] [passage omitted]

Is there anything else you want to ask? [indistinct interjection] This is something which the court will decide on condition that none of these measures shall be violated in future. That is to say that we should not deprive any person for someone else. This will be decided by the court. I think this is quite clear. There is no ambiguity in this. I think that the People's Court is not an emergency court; nor it is a temporary court. In fact it has plugged an important gap in the judicial system because there are many people whose rights have been lost because in some cases the conventional courts had no jurisdiction. Now the cases relating to ownerships, socialist applications, revolutionary transformations, and political issues will be looked at by the People's Court to which every person can go and make a complaint. [passage omitted] Offices of the court should be located throughout the Jamahiriyah for easy access.

You have a question?

[Unidentified person] With regard to the military laws [words indistinct] any military person who took part in a civil crime will be refered to military tribunals? How will the People's Court deal with this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is in fact premature because officially the Army has been abolished and the armed people should be established and Libyans should perform guard duties over their homeland, batch after batch in rotation. If the people succeed in this then the period of compulsory military service may be reduced. [passage omitted]

The Army in the classical sense will be abolished. The Jamahiri Guard may have a law and courts concerning it. This will be applied to members of the Jamahiri Guard because their duties differ from those of others. A person who is under arms and is performing guard duty on rotation for 6 months, or 12 months, or 24 months is charged with a special task—purely defensive duty. He may be subjected to legal proceedings which may differ from those applied to a person who has already or has not yet performed this role—that is to say a civilian; a man outside this rotation.

To be absent from the battlefield and be away from your post differs from your absence from anywhere else. We may invite you to attend a celebration, but you failed to turn up. This is acceptable. But when you are called upon to take up arms and fight but you fail to turn up, then this is something else. In the latter case we cannot say that you have failed to turn up. The latter will definitely carry a punishment which can go as far as the death sentence. [passage omitted] [passage indistinct]

Oil Production Discussed With UAE President

LD1110105388 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1027 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (JANA)—There has been a telephone conversation between the brother leader of the revolution and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

During this conversation Shaykh Zayid promised to reduce UAE oil production. He stressed the importance of the rest of the countries' following the UAE's example.

Intra-Gulf

English-Language Papers Seek Regional Expansion

NC1110092388 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 11 Oct 88

[by Bernard Besserglik]

[Text] Manama, Oct 11 (AFP)—Competition among the flourishing English-language press in the Gulf is increasing as newspapers envisage breaking out from their national frontiers to become regional publications.

Leading candidate for regional lift-off, according to most observers, is the Dubayy-based GULF NEWS, which has increased its sales tenfold since it was successfully relaunched in late 1985.

The newspapers cater for expatriates—mostly from the Indian subcontinent but also many Europeans and North Americans—and a small minority of English-speaking locals in all six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states: Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They provide a varying mixture of international news, some local news and a smattering of celebrity features. All have been publishing for about 10 years, and all claim to be making money.

Founded in 1978, Bahrain's GULF DAILY NEWS (GDN) hit its present average 11,500 circulation around 1984 and has been holding steady ever since. The figure may appear small, but set against a total Bahraini population of under 400,000—of whom many are non-English speakers—it is equivalent to million-plus sales in Britain or France.

According to editor-in-chief Clive Jacques, the GDN survives comfortably on sales and advertising alone, in contrast, he says, with some other regional papers which receive a form of hidden subsidy. In its early days the GDN, a 20-page tabloid that eschews colour, inserts, or over-long articles, overcame a rocky start that was "an educational process on both sides," Mr. Jacques said. Among the early errors were an ad campaign which promised a newspaper that would be on the breakfast table "along with the eggs and bacon"—Moslems do not eat pork—and a short-lived experiment with page-three pin-ups that were "not topless, exactly" but not appropriate for an Islamic country either.

Mr. Jacques felt the GDN's greatest strength was its local coverage, a view shared by the paper that he considered to be its greatest potential threat, GULF NEWS. Published in Dubayy in the United Arab Emirates, GULF NEWS already has sales in Bahrain—several hundred, according to Mr. Jacques—and Pakistan. It also has plans to sell in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait, its managing editor Bikram Vohra said.

Its rise since a December 1985 relaunch—it has existed since 1978—has been astonishing: From a trough of 3,500 to more than 40,000, Mr. Vohra said. The 20-page broadsheet, with full colour, daily inserts and weekly supplements, reaches almost six in 10 among each section of the expatriate community in Dubayy, he added.

Competing directly with GULF NEWS, both at its base in Dubayy and outside the Emirates, is the KHALEEJ TIMES, also founded in 1978 but for many years notably the more successful of the two. Its 52,000 ciculation, including sales in Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, still gives it a clear lead over its rival. Changes introduced in the last two years have left KHALEEJ TIMES looking similar to GULF NEWS, though editor Mahbub Zahedi said it had retained its distinctiveness through its selection of news items.

In neighboring Oman, Ian Cummings, editor of the broadsheet DAILY OBSERVER—which sells 12,000 copies and is fully government-owned—said he would not be dismayed to see the Dubayy dailies "disabling themselves by conducting wars up and down the Gulf."

At the northern end of the Gulf, the Kuwait-based ARAB TIMES already considers itself an international newspaper, its 25,000 domestic circulation augmented by 10,000 sales in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt. Editorial manager Jacqueline White said the ARAB TIMES was now looking to go on sale in Iraq and increase its sales in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Both within Kuwait, where the press operates under a system of pre-censorship, and in the search for foreign sales, "we are held back from saying anything controversial editorially," Ms. White said.

Editors agreed that relations with the authorities in their respective countries were generally good within self-imposed limits.

Bahrain

Foreign Minister Returns From New York 9 Oct

JN0910075588 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Manama, 9 Oct (WAKH)—Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned from New York to Manama this morning after heading the Bahraini delegation to the meetings of the 43d UN General Assembly session. [passage omitted]

During his stay in New York, the Bahraini foreign minister met with the leaders of some Arab and foreign countries and with foreign ministers of fraternal Arab and friendly states in New York to attend the assembly session.

The minister also attended the meetings of the foreign ministers of Arab and Islamic states and met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Information Minister Returns From Cairo Visit

JN0910080488 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Manama, 9 Oct (WAKH)—Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad returned to Manama this morning following an official visit to Egypt lasting several days at the invitation of Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

During the visit, Al-Mu'ayyad held talks with Egyptian officials on enhancing and bolstering bilateral cooperation and coordination in various informational fields. The Bahraini information minister also participated in media activities staged to mark the anniversary of the 6 October war and conveyed the congratulations of Bahrain—government and people—to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Victory Day.

Departs for Jeddah Meetings

JN1010161088 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Manama, Oct 10 (GNA)—Bahrain Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman left Manama for Jeddah today to head his country's delegation to the first conference of the Islamic states' information ministers, beginning there tomorrow, Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

Editorial Promises 'To Get Even' Over Stock

JN0810173088 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Oct 88 pp 1, 27

[Editorial: "Bye-Bye, London"]

[Text] The good political and possibly trade relations between Kuwait and the UK will hardly be helped by the British Government's statement seeking to soften the blow of its unfair decision to cut Kuwait's shareholding in British Petroleum. The decision has been condemned by the British press, mirroring a widespread sentiment in political and economic circles and within the business community that the Thatcher government has betrayed an Arab Gulf friend that ranks as a major, responsible investor and has proved itself a reliable partner.

Whatever pretexts the British Government may advance to explain its unfriendly act, the move is bound to affect the course of British-Kuwaiti relations. Further, the Kuwaiti Government will reconsider its investment policies and then decide whether it remains safe and lucrative to put faith in the British market. Private individuals, banks, and firms, along with all of Kuwait's investment corporations will follow suit and move to more stable and less interest-manipulated European countries. We would ask the British Government if it really cares for free enterprise and whether it sets any store by traditional ties with Kuwait.

To quote THE TIMES, Kuwait is one of Britain's longstanding friends and was warmly welcomed as such in the city. However, Britain has proved less than reliable or trustworty. The rash decision will damage bilateral relations and those between Britain and the Gulf at large. We in Kuwait believe in a free market economy and frown upon state intervention in commerce. Hence our regret and sadness over a decision that was politically rather than technically motivated and unfair.

Had London's contentions of concern for British economic and commercial interests and relations with Kuwait been genuine, it would not have committed this folly. Nor would it have given in to those seeking to use British economic interests to hurt those of Kuwait. Kuwait can only feel sorry for what it sees as a stab in the back from a presumed friend. Kuwait knows how to get even in a civilized style that will not gratify those who have stabbed in the back and made light of friendships under pressure and the lure of interests.

Saudi Arabia

First ICO Information Ministers Forum Begins

Iraqi Minister Arrives

JN1110114088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 11 Oct (INA)—Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim arrived here today to head the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Islamic states' information ministers due to open here later today. [passage omitted]

Opening Session Begins

LD1110172788 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1038 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 11 Oct (SPA)—Under the patronage of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, the opening session of the first Islamic conference of the ICO information ministers began at 1310 hours at the Jeddah Conference Palace. [passage omitted]

King Regrets Iran's Absence

LD1110204588 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Speech by King Fahd at opening session of First Islamic Conference of ICO Information Ministers in Jeddah on 11 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Prayers and peace be on the most honorable prophet and messenger, our master and prophet, Muhammad, God's prayers be on him and his good disciples. [passage omitted]

I have great regrets, because I would have wished to see the Iranian delegation present among us now, because the conference is an Islamic one, not only a Saudi conference. It is an Islamic conference, and Iran is an Islamic country.

I would wish, from the depth of my heart—and I have already mentioned this in my brief speech after the pilgrimage—I would wish that our Iranian brothers were among us now. It would have been better. We hope, God willing, that the situation in the Islamic nation will very soon bring benefits to its religion and worldly life. I wish you success, thank you, and greetings to you in your [word indistinct] country. [applause]

Iraqi Minister Speaks

JN1210084488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister, has asserted that Iraq, for 8 years, fought and defeated a yellow dragon that wanted to invade the Islamic world and distort its true religion.

In a speech during the first session of the first Islamic conference of ICO information ministers, he said: From the logic of right and justice, right and wrong cannot be equal; aggressors and those subjected to aggression cannot be equal; and those who advocate falsehood and deception cannot be equal to those who advocate pure Islam, peace, and good. It is unjust to equate the one who stains Mecca's walls with blood and the one who protects and cares for Mecca.

The information and culture minister addressed the conferees, saying: We must raise our voices from this big forum—hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We do so too, on a blessed day—a good omen—the birthday of the messenger of guidance, our prophet Muhammad. God's blessings be upon him.

He said that in the negotiations between Iraq and Iran, Iraq does not demand any right other than its sovereignty. It does not demand more than its natural navigation rights and clearing the Shatt al-'Arab. It believes that fixing the cease-fire does not create privileges for any side, but offers guarantees for both sides for the durability of peace. This peace was called for by President Saddam Husayn since 28 September 1980. He affirmed it in the Islamic summit in Ta'if and he stated and adopted it for 8 years.

United Arab Emirates

UK Decision on Kuwaiti Investments Viewed

JN0810145988 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Oct 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Arab Investments"]

[Text] The clamor resulting from Britain's decision to reduce Kuwait's stock in the UK's "British Petroleum" oil company presents for discussion once again the issue of Arab investments abroad. Generally, investors search for stability and guarantees before being directed toward a certain place. A number of Arab investors—governments and individuals—turned to countries with political stability and a free economy to employ their financial surpluses or to deposit them in banks because they were assured by the existence of the principle of freedom of movement and dealing.

Yet, the principle of economic freedom is itself under review when the matter concerns Arab capital. There are some sides that are not pleased by the growth of a strong structure of Arab economies because they want to prevent the Arab world from playing an international economic role that will, in turn, enable the Arabs to exert political influence, whether for the benefit of their pan-Arab issues or on the level of international affairs. If the principle of economic freedom and the flow of capital is being abandoned now for this reason, then Arab financial surpluses and investments must reconsider the direction of their flow. Their direction must be compatible with Arab public interest, which certainly coincides with the interests of the owners of these investments.

There has always been fear of investing in Third World countries, which lack political stability and where there is concern about legislative changes that may threaten foreign investments. But, we see that developing countries and others have begun to open their doors to foreign investment and provide them with guarantees, facilities, and tax exemptions. At the same time, more restrictions are being imposed on Arab investments in free economy countries. The British decision is an example of these restrictions. Similarly, the European restriction on Gulf petrochemical exports, in spite of their small size, is another example of others' methods of dealing with the Arab world.

Without any justification, Kuwait was forced to sell more than half its stock. This must make everyone rethink. They must think in terms of an action that will prove to others that Arab capital can be coordinated to fill any vacuum and that the right places for their investments will be found.

Yemen Arab Republic

Deputy Prime Minister Departs for USSR

JN0810141488 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister, Standing Committee member, and head of the YAR's peace and solidarity council, today left Sanaa leading a delegation on a several-day visit to the USSR in response to an invitation by the Soviet committee on Afro-Asian solidarity.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', Dr Makki said [passage indistinct] for the Soviet committee of Afro-Asian solidarity. He will also hold talks about relations between our country and the USSR. Talks will also be held between the YAR's peace and solidarity council and the Soviet committee of Afro-Asian solidarity.

The deputy prime minister said he is carrying a letter from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the USSR leadership.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews Ramadan 8 Oct

JN0910174588 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Oct 88 pp 26-27

[Interview with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and RCC member, by Ahmad al-Dawsari—date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Al-Dawsari] We will not tell you a secret if we say that Basra occupies an important position in the hearts of the Kuwaitis. The man in the street in Kuwait has begun to ask, especially after reports on building a new Basra, other than the current one, about the future of the existing Basra. Will it be on the coast, especially after the diversion of Shatt al-'Arab?

[Ramadan] Basra has nothing to do with the diversion of Shatt al-'Arab, even if this actually takes place. This is because the upper part, the beginning of Shatt al-'Arab, which crosses through Basra, is not included in the change. However, we have a study on rebuilding all the border cities and villages in accordance with the results of the war. You are aware of the psychological burdens of citizens in densely populated areas during wartime. The smaller the population, the easier their evacuation will be. Let us take the city of Halabjah as an example. This city was totally destroyed.

However, we have no economic or historic obligations to rebuild it in the same place, only a few meters from the border. Therefore, we might move it few kilometers back to rebuild it. Cultivated land will be exploited up to the border, and this is very natural. This is to secure the safety of the citizens. In the city of Mandali, we also built houses for most of the citizens in Balad Ruz. Al-Faw is not big. Also, we have no plans to change the location of Al-Faw because it is also a port. If you change its location, it will lose its importance as a port because it is not only a city, but also a port.

Therefore, Al-Faw will remain in its location. What applies to Al-Faw does not apply to other areas. However, we have taken into consideration that the population must not exceed the required limit. There is no need to further expand it because the citizens who will return to it will work either in agriculture, the port, or oil fields. It is a free zone.

Basra has a very large population. Therefore, its location will not change. However, the organization and planning of the city will be reconsidered. It is really a beautiful city, and its population will have a certain limit. This is because we are currently building two cities, not one. We are building one outside the city of Basra to alleviate the burden and prevent any expansion. If we leave it as it is, the population will grow to 3 million in 10 years, especially since it is a desirable city and a port. There will be several industrial projects in the city in the future.

As you know, the Iranian enemy is a traditional one. We hope that peace between us and the Iranians will continue for thousands of years. However, hopes are one thing and reality another. The size of the population and the nature of buildings, areas, and distances between buildings should be taken into consideration to confront such a condition. This, of course, does not mean a change in the city of Basra. We have plans to make it beautiful. We have another city 70 kilometers northwest of Basra. Installations are being built in it.

Several Basra families, who basically do not have houses, live in this city. The families of martyrs and military personnel have also been given land to build houses. Another city will be built in the future. This takes place in all big cities. We are also building two cities outside Baghdad to confront expansion in the city. This also applies to Mosul. We build suburbs around the big cities to avoid the creation of social and economic problems. This happens throughout the world.

[Al-Dawsari] Regarding the diversion of Shatt al-'Arab, the following question imposes itself: Where will the Krun River meet the Gulf if Shatt al-'Arab is diverted?

[Ramadan] I cannot give you a final answer on this point because the project is still under study and is not a solution to a current problem in the negotiations. Even if it is implemented, it will not be implemented in 1 week, 1 month, or 6 months. It is a study that was in mind a long time ago. Now we are reviving and discussing it. If we see the diversion is favorable to Iraq, we will divert it. Then all the other questions will find answers. Of course, we urge Iran to consider the facts. Shatt al-'Arab, in fact, is an Arab waterway, and its name indicates that. The freedom of shipping and irrigation in it should be maintained. Its diversion means that the ports of Mohammerah [Khorramshar] and Abadan will no longer be ports at all if we divert Shatt al-'Arab, while we gain ports in our territory on our principal outlet.

Iran should recognize Iraq's right. What happened in 1975 was imposed on us under certain circumstances. They should have taken something and given us something. But they took something and did not give us anything. They did not give us any land borders until we liberated them days ago, and they also continued to support the terrorist Kurds and interfere in our domestic affairs. As you know, the agreement is null and void, and we do not want it. So, we will go back to the pre-1975 situation, in which there was an organization of shipping between the two countries as well as the issue of irrigation on the Iranian side. Complete Iraqi sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab is better for them, because if we divert Shatt al-'Arab, the ports of Mohammerah and Abadan will cease to exist.

[Al-Dawsari] Your Excellency the First Deputy Prime Minister, this will lead us to an old subject, namely the diverting of the waters of Shatt al-'Arab into Kuwait. Are there any plans to implement this project?

[Ramadan] The project still exists. It will not change in either case. We will seriously study it with our Kuwaiti brothers regardles of whether Kuwait or the Arabian Gulf countries have rights in the waters. These waters are Arab, flow from the Tigris and Euphrates, and are Iraq's share. Therefore, our brothers should benefit from them.

[Al-Dawsari] Many Kuwaiti and Arab companies expressed readiness to contribute to the reconstruction of some cities or parts of some cities destroyed by the war. How did you deal with these Arab companies and do you prefer them to those of foreign countries?

[Ramadan] As you know, there is a higher executive committee with directives to develop the city of Basra. But the Arab companies, including those of Kuwait, are prefered to others. Even foreign countries that maintained positive positions during the war will also be given preference. This general principle does not only apply to Basra, but to everything.

[Al-Dawsari] Let me come back to the subject of negotiations, if I may. Will Iraq relent and go along with a wish by the United States supported by other nations that the venue of the talks be moved from Geneva to New York?

[Ramadan] Our position still stands. We only agreed to one meeting in New York, and the meeting has taken place. The meetings can only resume in Geneva—a venue agreed upon by us, Iran and the UN secretary general. Geneva is neutral territory and nearer to Iraq and Iran than New York. Not to mention the security aspect. So why should we go to New York?

[Al-Dawsari] Where do you see the Geneva talks leading?

[Ramadan] I don't want to read into the future, but I just hope the talks will translate the letter and spirit of Resolution No 598 unfettered by prevarication or interpretations that run counter to the resolution's call for a comprehensive, full, and lasting settlement between Iraq and Iran. There has been no change in our position.

Our position on peace is one of principle. Iraq will not compromise its rights, insists on the full implementation of Resolution No 598, and will not make even nominal concessions, since we believe that if one of the parties is to be honored, it must be the one that advocated peace from the beginning of the war. And if a prize is to be awarded it must go to the side that came out on top militarily. Iran initiated the aggression and throughout adopted a belligerent posture. Only after the situation on the battlefield altered did Iran accept Resolution No 598. Hence our refusal for this country to be rewarded. And by whom? You know by whom and at whose expense. At Iraq's.

[Al-Dawsari] Iraq-USSR relations are said to have cooled, so to speak. Iraq moved to counter a hostile effort by the United States and Zionist circles. Has the American anti-Iraq campaign done anything to thaw relations with the Soviets?

[Ramadan] I would not say relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union have been cool. We have long maintained normal and cooperative relations in numerous spheres. The Soviet Union, however, pursues policies of its own as a major power. We need not necessarily judge the policies of the major powers from the angle of our perception of our interests. But surely we will not be happy to see a major power plotting against us. For instance, we think the Americans are taking an anti-Iraq, anti-Arab line, but we don't perceive the Soviets similarly despite our bilateral differences and unease on our side.

We would have liked the Soviet position to be different. But we are aware that the Soviets have interests to look after in the region. There is ongoing dialogue between us. But there is more to the American stand than interests. They are out to hurt Iraq. We had hoped the United States would have acted differently after the Irangate disclosures. In the event, it reverted to a conspiratorial role, as evidenced by Washington's recent anti-Iraq effort.

[Al-Dawsari] Does this—the stand and relations—also apply to France?

[Ramadan] Our relations with France are good. I believe that France' stand is the most positive among all the European stands.

[Al-Dawsari] With respect to Iraq's foreign policy in the postwar stage, will it take into consideration Arab and foreign stands during the war?

[Ramadan] We have been speaking about economic cooperation with foreign countries since the beginning of the war. There are companies that are not very much influenced by their countries. Our stand toward the companies in the postwar stage will certainly be based on these companies behavior and their cooperation with us during the war. We possess information about these companies' behavior, and this will certainly reflect on our stand toward them in the future. As for inter-Arab relations, the matter is different. However, we can only say that there are degrees of closeness or remoteness among the brothers.

[Al-Dawsari] Some officials in the Zionist entity have made many threats against Iraq. How does Iraq view these threats, and what precautions can it take to confront them?

[Ramadan] As we all know, the Zionist entity's presence in the heart of the Arab nation is anomalous. The basic condition for its continued presence among us depends on the Arab nation's dismemberment, fragmentation, and weakness. The source of its strength lies in the scientific gap between it and the Arabs. We cannot compare between the Arabs and Israelis in terms of population density. On this basis, the Arabs can wage a conventional war for years. But Israel cannot last for 10 weeks in such a war. That's why it views with great suspicion and apprehension any scientific step or achievement by any Arab country, not only by Iraq.

Therefore, it views any such step or achievement as endangering its own existence. That's why it raises a hue and cry and moves to obstruct and stop any scientific or technological step that could lead to development, whether in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, or Egypt. It even tries to destroy it if it finds that this is possible. Although the hypothesis I will put forth may be impractical and illogical, I say that anyone may do the same thing if he finds himself in the same anomalous situation. Israel knew that the Iraqi nuclear reactor had no nuclear bomb and had nothing to do with wars. Why then did it attack it? It attacked it because it is well known that it constituted an advanced scientific step that will further enhance the Arabs' potentialities. They carried out their strike, not heeding international public opinion or its reaction.

Unfortunately, international public opinion does not always side with what is right. Over 100 resolutions were issued during the 8 years of the war, and Iran did not heed them, and Resolution No 598 was the latest. It was unanimously adopted and was binding, but Iran continued to vilify it for 1 year. What happened? Iran did not accept the resolution until after it was defeated in the war. Nevertheless, this acceptance did not satisfy the big powers, so they tried to search for a way to compensate Iran for its defeat through the peace negotiations. In other words, not only did the big powers fail to adhere to the resolution that they had prepared themselves, but they also tried to present a gift to the party that had long humiliated them and disregarded their resolution.

First, the Zionist entity, when Iran accepted Resolution 598, declared its indignation and considered this acceptance the greatest danger posed to it and that ending the war was a harmful outcome for Israel. Moreover, if Israel believed that the current circumstances are similar to those in 1981 it would have carried out some action against Iraq long ago, but Israel realizes well that this is not 1981 and that it will regret any aggression against Iraq.

[Al-Dawsari] Let us move to the Lebanese problem. Some have interpreted Major General Michel 'Awn's reception of the Iraqi ambassador in Beirut as an official stand by the Iraqi Government, which may be in support of 'Awn's stand?

[Ramadan] We support Lebanon's unity and its Arabism and legitimate authority. We believe this should supposedly be the stand of every Arab country. The Lebanese Constitution—which we should respect along with legitimate authority—says: If the president's legal term of office ends and if an alternative [as published] president is not elected for any reason whatsoever, then a government should be assigned to assume the presidential and executive authorities. This took place in a previous phase similar to this case.

Hence, the formation of the 'Awn cabinet—not ou[illegible] support or opposition—was a constitutional procedure. Accordingly, the Al-Huss cabinet has no legal basis, and it is an outgoing cabinet whose resignation is acceptable. They want to turn the issue into a dispute between Muslims and Christians, and their allegations are too far away from Islam.

We support the Lebanese people as a whole, including Muslims, Christians, and Druze. It would be a serious phenomenon to adopt religious and sectarian considerations as a basis for relations. This is Zionist policy, which seeks to highlight the fact that the establishment of the Jewish state on a religious basis is an acceptable and legitimate matter. Consequently, this may be reflected on the Arab map.

Therefore, 'Awn's reception of our ambassador was a natural matter because 'Awn is the head of the legitimate government. We urge the non-Lebanese parties to stop interfering in Lebanon's affairs so the Lebanese people will choose their president and the regime they want. Interference in Lebanon's affairs is an aggressive, subversive act hostile to the Arab nation. I believe that after Lebanon has been lost in this manner, Arabs, through the Arab League and any other means, should try to find an Arab solution to Lebanon's problems that takes Lebanon's unity into consideration.

[Al-Dawsari] Before we end our talk, we wish to hear your opinion of the latest accelerating developments on the Palestinian scene. What will be the outcome of these developments and the forthcoming meetings of the PNC in Algiers?

[Ramadan] There are also two aspects of our call concerning this issue. On the one hand we hope and pray that all requirements and capabilities for the continuation and development of the uprising in the occupied territories will be made available. We believe that the enemies of the Arab nation will not recognize Arab rights except through demands and, consequently, force. Cries at the gates of international organizations cannot restore Arab rights. Our entire contemporary history proves this. Take Resolution No 242, although we do not recognize it. Doesn't this resolution call for the return of the land? Why isn't the land returned? What happened was a cease-fire, and the land remained in the hands of Israel.

Had Iraq accepted a cease-fire before it liberated its land, this land would have remained in the lands of Iran. Even if a small part of Iraqi territory remained in the hands of Iran during the negotiations, we would have seen the method of blackmail by Iran and those who support it. The uprising requires that the Palestinian revolution, the

PLO, and the entire Arab nation support its continuation and development. We believe that the uprising is the correct way to move the cause to a different situation. The activity of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, politically and by all methods, should support the uprising. It should be in the service of the uprising, not a burden on it. We call on all parties of the PLO to be at this level of responsibility and to overcome their disagreement if there are any. Efforts should be made to provide impetus for the continuation of the uprising and dedicate all Arab resources to serve it.

[Al-Dawsari] One final word... .

[Ramadan] I do not add anything new if I talk about the role of the Kuwaiti press and media, their serious concern for all pan-Arab issues, and the role they played during the war. There were times when the Kuwaiti media were the only media that stood with the Iraqi media in the face of many conspiracies and challenges. The support was so strong that many involved people were subject to danger. This reflects genuineness and originality. We are confident that this rostrum will continue the same policy because we are still at the beginning of the road of challenges to the enemies of the Arab nation. We wish prosperity and progress to the Kuwaiti amir, leadership, and fraternal people. We do not forget that we passed through stages where only very few performed their pan-Arab role.

Our mission is to highlight these small cases and consider them the model and true expression of the nation's conscience. It is not, as said, true that the majority is in a state of confusion. But with the passage of time, this small nucleus expanded. Now we find voices everywhere, and we encourage and support them, so that this base may expand. The more the Arab media developed through correct and honest mass guidance toward consolidating confidence between these media and the masses, the more we guarantee the future, despite our circumstances. Perhaps our current circumstances are difficult, and our capabilities are week, with this official Arab disintegration. This does not enable us to confront our enemies firmly.

The important thing is that we keep our Arab citizens full of confidence, assurance, and hope that the future is theirs. This is the role of media. One of the reasons that the enemy is not happy with the Iraqi victory is that Iraq is victorious in the field of media and every Arab individual has overcome the state of despair and hoplessness brought by defeats and other difficult circumstances. The Arab individual has begun to think that we have the resources and capabilities if we use them correctly. The enemies do not want this state and this feeling. Honorable media can deepen and strengthen this feeling through guidance and true expression. The Kuwaiti media played an important role in this regard.

UN Under Secretary General Arrives 9 Oct

JN1010063988 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general and official in charge of the peacekeeping operations in the Middle East, arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Marrack Goulding said he will convey to Iraq UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's full satisfaction with the cease-fire and the adherence to it. He will also convey Perez de Cuellar's satisfaction with the Iraqi Government's cooperation with the UN observation forces, who are monitoring the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. He added that he will also be acquainted with the work of the UN observers. He said that the visit aims at holding talks with Iraqi officials on the work of the UN observation force.

He noted that he will convey the instructions of the UN secretary general to the official in charge of the UN observers on the work of the UN force in cooperation with competent Iraqi authorities. Marrack Goulding concluded his statement by expressing pleasure for and satisfaction with the visit to Iraq which showed readiness to cooperate with the United Nations to implement Resolution No 598.

Marrack Goulding was received at the airport by the head of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry; Yugoslav General Slavko Jovic, commander of the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group [UNIIMOG]; a number of the Coordination Staff with the UNIIMOG; and the UN permanent representative in Baghdad.

Meets With Nizar Hamdun

JN1010142688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Nizar Hamdun, Foreign Ministry under secretary, at noon today met with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general and official in charge of the peacekeeping operations in the Middle East, who was accompanied by General Jovic, commander of the UN observer team. They discussed issues related to the supervision of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

Marrack Goulding appreciated the cooperation demonstrated by competent Iraqi circles to facilitate the team's mission in Iraq. The meeting was attended by heads of the Foreign Ministry's legal and organizations departments.

Yesterday, Goulding said he will convey to Iraq the United Nation's satisfaction with the way in which cease- fire was attained and honored as well as the Iraqi Government's cooperation with the UN observer force supervising the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

Inspects Observers Group

JN1110155188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1348 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Basra, 11 Oct (INA)—UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding has expressed delight over Iraq's cooperation with the UN observer team so that they can perform their duty without obstacles.

This came in a statement to INA by Goulding during his visit today to the city of Basra, during which he inspected the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observers Group.

Discusses Exchange of Bodies

JN1110221888 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[By Faruq Shukri]

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (WAKH)—A senior UN official has announced here that Iraq and Iran today exchanged the bodies of a number of soldiers who were killed before the cease-fire resolution went into effect on 20 August.

In a press conference held here tonight, Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general and official in charge of the UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, said that the two countries exchanged the bodies of eight soldiers from each side in Al-Basrah sector for humanitarian reasons.

Goulding, who arrived in Baghdad 2 days ago, was on the first visit to the peacekeeping forces formed by the United Nations. He visited Al-Basrah sector today and inspected the work of the UN observers there. He also supervised the exchange operation of Iraqi and Iranian troops.

Concluding his visit to Iraq, the UN official said that the UN observers have also succeeded in releasing a number of soldiers who were captured after the cease-fire went into effect.

Goulding added: We are currently discussing the issue of releasing another number of soldiers. However, he declined to give further information or figures in this regard.

Goulding voiced satisfaction over the work of the UN observers in both Iraq and Iran and said: The problems and cease-fire violations have been dramatically reduced 52 days after the UN observers began their work.

In reply to questions raised by reporters, he added that all the violations which were voiced by each state against the other were minor, limited, and secondary and had nothing to do with opening fire with the exception of incidents which caused the death of two or three soldiers. However, he failed to refer to the nationalities of these soldiers.

The United Nations had formed a force comprising 350 officers from 24 countries to work as observers supervising the Iraq-Iran cease-fire which went into effect on 20 August. Goulding considered this number of human losses very small compared to the 8-year war which continued unabated.

Goulding, the most senior UN official to visit Iraq since the cease-fire went into effect, had held talks with Chief of Staff Staff Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim al-Khazraji, a number of his aides, and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nizar Hamdun on the continued cooperation between Iraq and the UN observer force which is supervising the cease-fire.

Goulding declined to answer questions on the development of the political Iraq-Iran talks which are being conducted under the auspices of the UN secretary general and said: My mission right now is restricted to inspecting the UN observer force.

Goulding added: The UN secretary general asked me to get acquainted with the situation of the UN observers in each state and also to hold talks with Major General Slavko Jovic on the work of this force in both Iraq and Iran.

The UN official ruled out the possibility that the international body would face any problems in financing the UN observer force for another period.

Goulding added: The UN secretary general will submit a report to the UN General Assembly on finding sources to cover the expenses needed to allow these forces to stay in the region for the required period.

It is well-known that the UN Security Council has approved the allocation of $37.5 million to cover the work of the UN observers for a period of 3 months that can be renewed at a later time.

Goulding indicated that his discussions with Maj Gen Slavoc Jovic on the restructuring of the UN observer force will allow for the dispatch of a number of officers to work at the front. He added that the proximity of the UN observers' headquarters to the borders during the previous period facilitated their job and ended some problems which the observers used to encounter.

It is well-known that 175 obsevers from 12 countries are stationed on the Iraqi side, while a similar number of observers are stationed on the Iranian side. The force is led by Maj Gen Jovic.

Goulding, along with three of his aides, will leave for Tehran tomorrow on a similar visit. Afterward, he will return to New York to submit a detailed report to the UN secretary general.

Calls Talks 'Useful,' Departs

JN1210104588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA)—UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding has described the results of his talks with Iraqi officials as very useful.

Before leaving Baghdad today, the UN official told INA that the work of the UN observers on the Iraqi side is progressing in a good and satisfactory manner because the Iraqi authorities have provided them with all requirements to guarantee the success of their work.

At the end of his 3-day visit to Iraq, Goulding, accompanied by Major General Slavko Jovic, commander of the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, was seen off at the airport by the director general of public affairs at the Iraqi Defense Ministry, a number of UN representatives, and the staff coordinating with the UN observers in Iraq.

Visiting Romanian Official Meets With Ramadan

JN0810144488 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ion Zipis, Romanian deputy finance minister and deputy head of the Romanian side to the meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Romanian Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Zipis conveyed a message from Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the first deputy prime minister on Romanian institutions' readiness to carry out development projects in Iraq and also on his country's desire to increase the volume of bilateral trade with Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed Iraq's desire to find new areas to bolster its ties of friendship and cooperation with Romania and also to further develop bilateral relations in light of the directives issued by both His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The first deputy prime minister reviewed the reality pertaining to the Iraqi economy, its future, and the development plans that will be witnessed in various spheres in Iraq in the coming phase. They also discussed measures to prepare for the meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Romanian Committee for Bilateral Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Meets Planning Minister

JN0810144688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)—Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj met here today with Romanian Deputy Finance Minister Ion Zipis and his delegation. They discussed ways to develop friendly bilateral relations.

Sees Industry Under Secretary

JN1010175388 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization today met with Ion Zipis, Romanian deputy finance minister, currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting—attended by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad—they reviewed ways to bolster and promote relations of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of construction industries as well as the exchange of expertise.

Academic Representation To Open 'Soon' in PRC

TA1110202388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Israel will soon open an academic representation in the PRC. An agreement on this was recently reached between the two countries. It will be the first Israeli representation in the PRC. Besides dealing with academic subjects, the representation will also unofficially handle bilateral issues. Initial details on the decision were made known to our political correspondent Yig'al Goren.

This is the first time since the establishment of Israel that a representation will be opened in the PRC. It will be an academic representation in charge of the exchange of information and scientists and will serve as a liaison center on bilateral iusues. The decision in principle on the representation was reached 10 days ago during foreign minister Shim'on Peres' talks with Qian Qichen, his Chinese counterpart, during the UN General Assembly meeting.

The Foreign Ministry adamantly refused this evening to comment on the report and only agreed to say that the Peres-Qian meeting had been excellent.

We should point out that Avraham Tamir, the Foreign Ministry director general, has already met the PRC UN ambassador four times. Relations with the PRC have recently thawed and there are growing plans for cooperation in many fields. The Peking Opera will appear for the first time in Israel next May. According to foreign sources there are also military trade ties between the two countries.

The decision on the opening of the academic representation does not mean diplomatic relations are imminent, but it should be recalled that relations between the United States and the PRC began with an exchange of ping-pong teams. There are currently discussions in Jerusalem on fixing a timetable for manning the Israeli representation, and a decision will be made soon.

Further political steps are to be expected after the Israeli elections. The PRC foreign minister told the Israeli foreign minister that the PRC has recently adopted a clear position on an early Middle East settlement. He made similar remarks last week during Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Beijing.

'Senior' Official in PRC To 'Formalize' Ties

TA1210063988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Talk in the studio between program moderator David Grossman and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami—live]

[Text] [Grossman] Dr Yitzhaq Minervi, a senior Foreign Ministry official, is currently in Beijing—yet another sign of the tightening economic and commercial relations between Israel and the PRC. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami is with us in the studio. What exactly is Dr Minervi's brief?

[Ben-'Ami] Dr Minervi is an assistant director general in the Foreign Ministry and the official in charge of economic affairs, and it is in this capacity that he is visiting the PRC. It has been reported in the past that Israel and the PRC maintain rather extensive economic and commercial ties, and these have been gradually expanding. Dr Minervi went to the PRC to formalize these ties, in accordance with the agreement reached by the Israeli and PRC foreign ministers during their meeting at the UN General Assembly a few days ago. This agreement calls for some degree of formalization in the ties. This formalization will go as far as the setting up of some form of reciprocal interests offices—Israel will set up an office in Beijing, while the latter will set up an office in Tel Aviv—to represent and solidify these relations.

[In a report by Mordekhay Basoq on page one, Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew on 12 October notes: "At the PRC's request, the offices will be called 'academic delegations,' but they will deal with consular, bilateral, and—when necessary—also political issues." In a report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev on page one, Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 12 October adds: "The Israeli government company, it was learned, is currently examining over 20 large-scale economic projects to be carried out in China."]

[Grossman] Are any other people or delegations currently in the PRC on official or semiofficial missions?

[Ben-'Ami] First of all, a group of Israeli professors visited the PRC a few days ago, and they are now on their way back to Israel. Prof Moshe Nelkin, a senior scientist at Israel Electricity Company, visited the PRC some time ago and discussed energy-related issues with his Chinese counterparts. Israel and the PRC cooperate in a very prosaic field: the breeding of a special type of fish. Dr Yoni Zohar of the Institute for Oceanic Research went to the PRC to promote this joint project. A leading Energy Ministry official named Ya'aqov Lev will go to the PRC within a month at the invitation of the Chinese. He is the director of the National Center of Scientific and Technological Information.

Furthermore, for years it has been common knowledge that Israel cooperates with the PRC in the field of irrigation. The Agriculture Ministry's chief scientist has visited the PRC several times. This economic cooperation is very solid. Incidentally, an Israeli commercial firm has recently been set up to coordinate the activities of all the companies working and doing business with the PRC, and its director is now also visiting the PRC.

[Grossman] Are there any Chinese representatives currently in Israel to discuss cooperation? Are the Chinese making any contribution to these relations?

[Ben-'Ami] As far as is known, an official PRC representative has not yet visited this country, but Chinese scientists have come here. Over the last 2 years, scientists and students have come here to attend symposiums and special training courses. The arrival of a senior PRC trade delegation is expected, apparently within the next few weeks.

[Grossman] Is there any special reason for the warm-up in relations at this particular time?

[Ben-'Ami] Well, a climate of peace prevails in the world, and that is the reason for the thaw in relations. I believe we journalists have warmed up to the topic in the last few days, but relations have actually been slowly warming up for the past 2 years.

Tamir Confirms 'Dramatic Breakthrough' With PRC

TA1210071788 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Interview with Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir by Mikha Friedman and Goni Savir—live]

[Text] [Friedman] Are the newspapers, some of which hastened report that the Israeli academic representation that will open soon in the PRC represents a dramatic breakthrough in relations between the two countries, exaggerating, or is this a proper description of this move?

[Tamir] I do not think they are exaggerating. Despite the fact that the Foreign Ministry cannot officially comment on this matter, I would say that the course of events with the PRC constitutes one of the major developments in the last 2 years with regard to Israel's position on the international map as a result of its peace initiatives. These developments involve not only the PRC, but are also evident with regard to Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the Oceania countries, and the African continent. Rather dramatic developments have occurred with all these countries on which we cannot elaborate, because we must adhere to certain principles. There is no way, however, to prevent leaks about such things, because we do not go in and out of these countries clandestinely.

[Friedman] Does the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem have a specific target: to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC? Could you perhaps predict when such ties, at any level, will be established?

[Tamir] The main objective of Israel's foreign policy over the past 2 years, as set up by Shim'on Peres, is peace and security for Israel. This key objective has widened Israel's perspective, not just in the Mediterranean region but all over the globe.

[Savir] Why is everything pertaining to relations with the PRC kept so secret these days?

[Tamir] This is not our policy; however, for the other sides this constitutes some kind of breakthrough. One should not forget that not long ago, their relations with the Arab and Third World countries were such that they did not want any negotiations or contacts with Israel. A change has occurred now, but their policy is that this change—despite its significance—must be gradual.

[Savir] Why is this change taking place now of all times?

[Tamir] This change is part of the entire peace process and of the climate of peace prevailing in the world, the awareness that problems must be solved through political means—and we are part of this process.

[Friedman] Have you, personally, visited China?

[Tamir] Let us say that I did.

[Savir] After meeting them, what is your impression of the Chinese?

[Tamir] I frequently meet Chinese. They are serious, sociable, and warm people. They have their own opinions, but they do not present them as conditions.

[Friedman] Avraham Tamir, thank you very much.

Labor Ministry Official To Attend Congress in PRC

TA1010071988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] The Labor and Social Affairs Ministry is sending a representative to the PRC, Shlomo Amir, for an international congress on the issue of safety and health at work. The Labor and Social Affairs Ministry will propose cooperation on these issues to the PRC Government. Some 1,000 professionals are participating in the congress in the PRC.

Peres Says Palestinian State Just 'Declaration'

TA1110143988 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says that there are hints indicating that the Syrians are trying to form an alternative to the PLO. He believes, however, that this is an old idea which has been brought up before.

Appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Peres said that Yasir 'Arafat may be representing the Palestinians, but he is not ruling them. When they recommend talking to the PLO, said Peres, I ask, with whom? Concerning the possibility of the PLO announcing the formation of an independent state, the foreign minister says: This is just another declaration. I suggest that we do not get hysterical over it.

Shamir 'Cannot Imagine' Palestinian State

PM1110143088 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Oct 88 p 9

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Patrick Bishop: "Shamir Rules Out Independence for the Palestinians"]

[Text] Jerusalem—Mr Shamir, Israeli Prime Minister, declared yesterday that he could not imagine a situation in which Palestinians had their own independent state. He also brushed aside international concern about the way Israel was handling the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Nobody had a right to teach the Jewish nation how to behave, he said.

He made his remarks in an interview with THE DAILY TELEGRAPH at the start of a general election campaign that many Israelis believe may be the most important in the nation's 40-year history.

With both Mr Shamir's right-wing Likud party and its Labour rival running neck-and-neck in the polls, he said he would be prepared to consider sharing power with Labour in another national unity government, though with a different arrangement from that struck in 1984.

Mr Shamir remains unconvinced by recent statements from Palestine Liberation Organisation officials that they have now implicitly accepted Israel's right to exist.

Asked whether there were any circumstances in which he could envisage a Palestinian state being set up under his premiership, Mr Shamir replied: "I cannot imagine such a situation.

"Our country is very small. It has been divided many times and you know very well that you cannot negotiate with the PLO.

"There is no subject for negotiations because what we want is to have peace, and this organisation is by its ideology and by its philosophy opposed to peace with us.

"They are opposed to our existence in this part of the world and therefore it is useless and will always be useless to to talk about peace with people who don't want it."

Mr Shamir described the 10-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories as "an additional form of warfare, of Arab warfare against the state of Israel".

He said: "The aim of the PLO is the destruction of the state of Israel...If you talk to these people in the territories and you ask them, 'What is your goal?' they will tell you that their goal is to have all of Palestine as an Arab independent state."

Mr Shamir said that if he were returned to power he would continue the current strategy to suppress the uprising.

"This is a new way of warfare and it takes time until we have the most appropriate means to to put an end to it, but we will get it," he said. "We will look for additional ways, as the army does the whole time."

Mr Shamir rejected criticism from outside Israel of the security forces' handling of the uprising, which has so far resulted in at least 270 Palestinian deaths.

"Nobody in the world should teach us how to behave," he said. "I mean nobody has the moral right to do it. What we are doing is always dictated by the most moral laws and principles."

Mr Shamir said that if he returned to power he would immediately put forward a peace initiative based on the Camp David accords, now widely regarded as a dead letter.

Political observers in Israel believe the Nov 1 election will result in a stalemate, leading to another national unity government of Likud and Labour, which have shared power, often acrimoniously, since 1984.

Palestinians Welcome Idea of Statehood

TA1110140188 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Oct 88 pp 1, 12

[Report by Joel Greenberg, Joshua Brilliant, and Andy Court]

[Excerpts] Palestinians in the territories yesterday welcomed statements by PLO officials that the Palestine National Council would meet later this month to declare an independent state—a move advocated by leading supporters of the organization in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Gaza lawyer and writer Zuhayr al-Ris, one of the authors of the Palestine National Covenant, said he supported a declaration of independence, provided it reflected the views of all PLO factions. Al-Ris said he did not believe the PLO was in a position to make further concessions to Israel, such as recognition, because of "extremist" positions of both parts of the Israeli government.

Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, chosen by the PLO as a peace negotiator in 1985, said an independence declaration based on the 1947 UN partition resolution would imply recognition of Israel, while final borders could be determined in negotiations.

Jack Khazamu, editor of the AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI magazine, told REUTERS: "We want a clear political programme that will put Israel and the international community in a corner. We want peace, coexistence with the State of Israel and a lasting solution to the Middle East problem." [passage omitted]

During a raid on Bal'a, in the Tulkarm area, four people were reported wounded, and a curfew was imposed. In other clashes near Tulkarm, four persons were wounded, and three other wounded in Janin, according to Palestinian sources.

Biddiya, southeast of Qalqilyah, remained under curfew for the fifth day after masked assailants gunned down the local mukhtar. Palestinian sources said electricity had been cut off, and villagers were warned that they would not be allowed to market their olives and oil during the forthcoming olive-picking season.

Nabulus also remained under curfew, along with Yatta, Burqa' near Nabulus, the Al-Am'ari refugee camp near Ramallah, and Bayt Iksa, near Jerusalem. The villages of Bayt Rima and Kafr Malik, in the Ramallah area, remained closed off by troops.

In Gaza, two 17-year-olds were shot and wounded yesterday in a clash with a military patrol local sources said. The IDF spokesman confirmed one injury by a plastic bullet, and said it followed "gatherings" and "disturbances" involving some 50 people. [passage omitted]

The police also fired tear gas at a group of women who demonstrated near the Damascus Gate at about 12:30 p.m. The police spokesman said that they threw stones at the police. One woman was arrested. [passage omitted]

West Bank Union Head Discusses Exports to EEC

JN1110224188 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1540 GMT 11 Oct 88

[From the "With the Events" Program]

[Excerpts] [Passage ommitted] The European Parliament tomorrow will give the green light on three trade and finance protocols which were agreed on with Israel about a year ago.

The first protocol stipulates the improvement of relations between the EEC and Israel after Portugal and Spain entered this group. The second protocol stipulates granting Israel [word indistinct] around $75 million from the community over a period of 5 years. The third protocol includes providing facilities for Israeli agricultural exports into the EEC.

Concerning the EEC and agricultural exports, this is a new development and the first economic event of its kind in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We mean the agreement which has been executed after talks and negotiations lasting for 9 months between Israeli groups representing the economic authorities, agricultural authorities, Civil Administration authorities, and cooperative and agricultural unions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip aiming at the exportation of products in the region to foreign countries.

Our colleague, Ibrahim Shahid, gives us more details in this telephone interview with Tahsin al-Faris, head of the agriculture cooperative union in the West Bank.

[Begin recording] [Shahid] Good evening, Mr Tahsin al-Faris, head of the Agriculture Cooperative Union in the West Bank.

[Al-Faris] Good evening.

[Shahid] Yesterday you signed the agreement of direct exportation into the EEC. Of course, the first question is: Are you now ready to go through with the direct exportation of products?

[Al-Faris] We actually signed the agreement yesterday. We have been preparing for exporting. We have agreements with France as far as the first experimental shipment is concerned. On 1 December, we will go through with the first experimental shipment. In addition to this, we are storing the products of all the farmers in warehouses in the area of Jifna. We have already sent samples to France and will be getting an expert from the French Government to supervise the experimental shipment.

[Shahid] In what ways or which routes will exporting take place?

[Al-Faris] Via Ashdod, the port of Ashdod, and through certain companies.

[Shahid] What about the trademarks which the shipments will carry from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the outside?

[Al-Faris] They will carry a trademark registered legally in the name of the Agricultural Cooperative Union and the name of the producing city; that is, the Agricultural Cooperative Union, Jericho, Agricultural Cooperative Union, Nabulus, Agricultural Cooperative Union, Hebron, and so on. [passage omitted]

[Shahid] As for the export certificates and special permission, are there any specific tariffs you have agreed on as concerns these agreements which will have to be paid by the authorities for this direct exportation?

[Al-Faris] There are no tariffs, other than the shipping expenses. We have agreed on containers which will cost about $3500. [passage omitted]

[Shahid] On this occasion, let me ask a question away from the framework of these agreements and exportations. What about olive production this year? We heard that there is going to be an excess of olive produce in the West Bank.

[Al-Faris] We actually have 85,000 dunums of olive distributed geographically over 75 percent of the West Bank land. This season God has provided us with a good crop and the production of olive oil is 35,000 tons. Our local consumption is about 10,000 tons in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. [words indistinct] will be about 15,000 tons.

Through the Jordanian Cooperative Organization, about 5,000 tons were sent. We will be left with 15,000 tons. [as heard] We sent a call to the Arab countries so that they would import around 10,000 tons of olive oil produce of the West Bank. We hope that Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, and other Arab countries which need olive oil...

[Shahid] Thank you to the Agricultural Cooperative Union Head Tahsin al-Faris.

[Al-Faris] You are welcome and thank you. [end recording]

Gaza Firm Exporting Directly to Europe

TA1010103688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] For the first time since the 6-day war, a marketing company in Gaza signed a direct exports contract with a European corporation. Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned that the contract in question involves the marketing of 3,000 tons of grapefruit and was signed following special permission granted by the Civil Administration and the Agriculture Ministry. Direct exports began following the agreement signed with the EEC.

USSR Reportedly Rejects Direct Flights

TA1110134088 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Oct 88 p 12

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the Netherlands have apparently signalled their rejection of Israel's plan to fly Soviet Jews to Tel Aviv on direct flights through Bucharest, informed sources in Jerusalem said last night.

In another development, Israel yesterday submitted a request that Arye Levin, one of the Foreign Service's most senior and experienced diplomats, replace Meron Gordon as the head of the Israeli consular mission in Moscow.

Levin's expected trip to Moscow would not, however, constitute an official upgrading of relations, Soviet officials recently reiterated that they had no intention at this point of allowing a broader scope of activities by the consular mission.

Soviet officials recently told the Dutch ambassador in Moscow, who represents Israeli interests there, that Moscow's impending liberalization of emigration procedures rendered direct flights impossible, for both moral and practical reasons.

At the same time, Dutch Foreign Ministry officials informed the Foreign Ministry's deputy director-general, Yeshauyahu 'Anug, that the Netherlands could not comply with Israel's request to issue visas to Soviet Jews which would obligate them to fly through Bucharest.

Foreign Ministry officials expressed the hope that the announcement of Levin's nomination for the post would not make the Soviets reconsider their agreement to issue him a visa.

Levin, who heads the ministry's research division, was recently considered a top candidate for the UN ambassadorship. However, Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres preferred to keep the post vacant until after the elections, and appointed the charge d'affaires, Yohanan Bein, as ambassador for one year.

Levin, who is fluent in Russian, is expected to remain in Moscow for less than two months. Gordon is to resume his post as counsellor in the embassy in Rome.

The ministry also proposed sending Yo'av Baron, who currently serves in Israel's embassy in Buenos Aires, to replace the No. 2 man in the mission, Dani Megido. Baron will be the liaison man with the Dutch Embassy.

Tourism Agreement Signed With Hungary

TA1010150588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The first tourism agreement of its kind with a communist bloc country was signed today between Miklos Andriko, Hungarian minister of state for tourism affairs, and Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir. Our correspondent Avraham Friedman said that the Israeli delegation reported that the Hungarians did not take a hardline approach toward the Israelis in the negotiations. The agreement includes an item on encouraging tourism between the two countries, and an understanding on encouraging tourism to both countries from third countries. The accord also refers to the exchange of professional tourism delegations.

The Hungarian economic, trade, and industry minister will soon visit Israel at the invitation of Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon and Tourism Minister Sharir.

AL-ITTIHAD Cited on Mosad Activities in Cyprus

JN1210094388 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAM)—Press reports in Abu Dhabi today said that an East European state has supplied certain Arab sides and capitals with a secret report containing new information regarding the Israeli Mosad's plans and activities in Cyprus, which, according to the report, has become the main point from which Mosad distributes and replaces its elements and agents in the Middle East and some West European states.

The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Nicosia as saying that the report also revealed that Mosad has taken over the city of Paphos, 160 kilometers from Nicosia, as a secret center to train its agents and as a base to control the Mediterranean. The report said that Israeli boats have recently arrived at Paphos Port in a noticeable manner, and it has become clear that these boats are equipped with machine guns, and are on espionage missions.

Further on Unrest, Incidents in Territories

Gaza Strip High Schools Reopen

TA1110120988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] High schools reopened this morning in the Gaza Strip. Studies were interrupted last year by strikes and have resumed this year in stages. Last week primary schools opened in Gaza without incident, and therefore it was decided to reopen the high schools as well.

Firebomb Attack in Wadi 'Ara

TA1110113688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A firebomb was thrown a short time ago at a bus driving past the village of Musmus on the Wadi 'Ara road. One man was slightly wounded and was treated on the spot. Large police and Border Police troops are currently conducting wide searches in the area.

2 Injured in East Jerusalem

TA1110151588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] There were several more disturbances in East Jerusalem. Two people were wounded and transferred to a hospital at around 1400 when a private vehicle traveling in Wadi al-Jawz was stoned. The windshield was smashed and the car's two occupants were injured.

At the same time stones were hurled at an Egged No. 25 bus traveling along the Shu'fat road, breaking the windshield.

Later, a Border Police patrol was stoned as it passed the Ibrahimiyah school. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomi Stein reports that the Border Policemen used tear gas to disperse the rioters.

2 Soldiers Wounded in Gaza

TA1210061888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Two soldiers were slightly wounded in Gaza about 2 hours ago when a hand grenade hurled at an IDF patrol exploded. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Soviet-made grenade was thrown from the eye hospital on Al-Nasir Street in Gaza. The soldiers were injured in their legs by shrapnel and were transferred to Barzilay Hospital in Ashqelon. The IDF has closed off the area and is currently conducting searches.

4 Arabs Shot in West Bank

TA1110211288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Following stoning incidents in Samaria, four Arab youths were shot and wounded by IDF gunfire. The incidents took place in Janin, Bal'a, and Salfit. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that according to Arab sources, the number of casualties is greater.

Leading Hamas Member Arrested

TA1210072288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Ibrahim al-Yazuri, a pharmacist and leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], has been arrested in Gaza.

Palestinian sources in Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip told foreign journalists that several Muslim activists have been disappearing over the past 10 days and are believed to have been placed under arrest. According to these sources, Al-Yazuri was the right hand of Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, the spiritual leader of Hamas.

Houses Demolished in Nabulus

TA1210091588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] For the second time in the past 24 hours, a hand grenade was thrown this morning at an Israeli car on Al-Nasir Street in Gaza. The grenade exploded, but nobody was injured and no damage was caused. The area has been cordoned off and searches are under way. The grenade was thrown at the same place where two IDF soldiers were wounded last night. [passage omitted]

An IDF unit demolished four houses in the Nabulus casbah this morning and boarded up another five. The houses belong to nine members of a squad in the strike forces in Nabulus. Three squad members have already been arrested, and the five others are still being sought [numbers as heard]. The members of this squad are suspected of having assassinated two Nabulus residents believed to be collaborators with Israel, of having beaten up other local residents, and of having taken part in riots.

The two victims were assassinated last month with axes and swords. The houses of four members of this squad were demolished and another five houses were boarded up after the squad members confessed. Major General 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Northern Command, said that this is one of the most vicious squads in the strike forces.

Disturbances in which stones were thrown, roads were blocked, and a tire was set on fire took place this morning in Bayt Safafa, south of Jerusalem. Our correspondent Shlomi Stein points out that the area is now quiet.

W. Bank, Gaza Polio Vaccination Campaign To Begin

TA1110150588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] The vaccination of residents of the territories will begin this Friday because a virulent polio virus has been found in the Gaza sewage system. As is the policy within the Green Line, all residents up to the age of 40 will be vaccinated. The program will include vaccinating some 1.2 million people. The vaccination will be carried out in the same manner as that within the Green Line: first babies and toddlers, later students, and finally, adults. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Finland

JN1010074488 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 88 p 6

[By Salamah B. Ni'matt]

[Text] Amman—Jordan and Finland Sunday signed a five-year renewable agreement aimed at "expanding and deepening" their mutual relations in the field of economic, industrial and technological cooperation.

The two countries pledged to facilitate, strengthen, diversify and expand trade between them and to encourage and facilitate the conclusion and implementation of contracts and programmes. They also agreed to encourage economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the concerned enterprises and organisations of both countries, especially in the field of investments, joint ventures and exchange of knowhow.

Ambassador Alec Aalto, deputy director general of the Finnish foreign ministry, said his government was making a special effort to support private Finnish companies in financing trade and in offering mixed credits with subsidised interest rates and feasibility studies.

Ambassador Aalto, who signed the agreement for the Finnish side, told the JORDAN TIMES that Finland's government offered a system of concessional credits similar to that in the rest of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries.

Aalto said that trade between Jordan and Finland was worth only $15 million but that there was an interest in increasing the trade exchange. The trade figure consists of Jordanian imports of Finnish technical equipment.

Finland is interested in exporting energy and telecommunications systems, wood and knowhow, while Jordan hopes to export fertilisers, mainly phosphates and potash.

Finland, heavily dependent on foreign trade, is beginning to look more seriously into Arab markets as an alternative to the increasingly competitive Western market.

According to the agreement, signed for the Jordanian side by Industry and Trade Ministry Secretary-General Muhammad Saqqaf, the two countries agreed to hold and participate in trade fairs, exhibitions and other promotional activities in the field of technology by businesses and organisations in both countries.

The two sides also agreed to set up a joint committee for economic, industrial and technological cooperation to facilitate the implementation of the agreement. The joint committee is to meet at the request of either side for the purposes of discussing the various fields of cooperation and the form in which it can be realised. It would also supervise and consider means of promoting economic ties.

Acceptance of Israeli Party Called 'Hopeful Sign'

JN1010075488 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 88 p 4

[Editorial: "A Hopeful Sign"]

[Text] The vote by the Israeli Knesset's Central Elections Committee earlier this week to allow the Progressive List for Peace to stand in the Israeli general elections next month is a small but perhaps significant sign of trends within Israel which may signal a new phase in efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in a rational manner.

The Progressive List for Peace (PLP) brings together Israelis and Palestinians (or Arab and Jewish Israelis, if you will) who believe that the conflict should be resolved on the basis of negotiations that would result in the recognition of Israeli and Palestinian states co-existing in peace.

Right-wing Israelis had argued against the PLP on the basis that it advocated the destruction of Israel. The PLP responded that it advocates peaceful negotiations between Israel and the PLO, full rights for Israeli Arab citizens, and coexistence between Israel and the Arab states.

Though the PLP was accepted as an electoral protagonist with only a one vote majority, the victory nevertheless suggests that its message of Palestinian-Israeli coexistence may be getting through to a growing number of Israelis, including Israeli parliamentarians. It remains to be seen whether such a sentiment can spread among the Israeli electorate as a whole, and this is, in fact, one of the issues that may be clarified in the upcoming election.

We have had some isolated signals from within the Israeli political establishment that some individuals and parties have started to respond to the basic message of the Palestinian uprising, which now enters its 11th month. That message is very clear, and is articulated by the statements of the Palestinian leadership and of the Arab states: Peace can reign in Palestine when justice is done to both Arabs and Israelis, and justice will be done when the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab states can enjoy the same individual and national rights as the Israelis sought when they came to Palestine and forced their state upon the region.

That such a message should now emerge from a group of Arabs and Jews within Israel is a hopeful sign. That it should be accepted by the Israeli Knesset Elections Committee as a basis for a political party is also a hopeful sign.

AL-SHIRA' on Release of Waite, Hostages

JN1110195188 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic 10 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] Confirming the information AL-SHIRA' published in previous issues, an informed security source said that the Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite and the two other British hostages will be released very soon.

The source explained that behind-the-scene local contacts are being made to ensure the release of the three captives, pointing out that the restoration of relations between London and Tehran have given a strong impetus to free Waite and his fellow Britons.

As for the U.S. hostages, the source said that the release of the Indian national Mithileshwar Singh, who carries a U.S. alien registration card, is the beginning of a move to release more American hostages.

And although the source did not elaborate further on the identity of the hostages to be released, he said that the release will be carried out before the U.S. presidential elections next month.

Michel 'Awn Comments on Foreign Involvement

NC1010100188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has said: We do not want tutelage and will decide what we want. Our goals are obvious and on this basis we direct our foreign policy. Anyone who wishes to assist us let him do so in accordance with our will, not with others'. He stressed that whenever a foreign party intervenes, it will promote its interests and ignore Lebanese interests.

After visiting the Foreign Ministry, where he met with its Secretary General Ambassador Faruq Abu al-Lama' and a number of officials, 'Awn said: I have given the necessary instructions to adopt a clear policy toward the situation in Lebanon to express the Lebanese people's desire to restore their sovereignty, liberate their land, and restore the independence of their homeland. We want to strengthen our foreign policy with certain dynamics because this policy was hampered in the past and nearly paralyzed. Numerous tutelages were imposed on it. The tutelage on the Foreign Ministry is being lifted now and there are directives to regain the national identity.

Asked whether he has been informed of the current diplomatic move in Washington by the United States, France, and the Vatican to assist Lebanon, Gen 'Awn said: No one will assist us except ourselves. We must believe in ourselves first, in our right second, and in our land third. These ideas will help us. Whatever comes from outside will remain outside.

'Awn Appoints New Director of Public Security

NC1110104388 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] During its meeting today, the cabinet decided to appoint Brigadier General Nadim Lutayf of the internal security forces as general director of public security. He will replace Dr Jamil N'imah. The cabinet also called on the Italian Government to speed up the disposal of chemical waste before the rainy season, to prevent it from leaking into underground waters.

The cabinet met this morning under General Michel 'Awn. The meeting lasted for 4 hours. [passage omitted]

New Security Official Seen as 'Threat' to Unity

NC1012063788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Sources close to Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss perceive General Michel 'Awn's latest step in appointing a director general of public security as a serious precedent that adds to a series of precedents posing a threat to the unity of the country and the official administration.

The sources emphasized that the way to deal with this step will be discussed at the cabinet's first meeting, especially since the Army commander is behaving as if he were staying in B'abda Palace for more than a transitional period.

In turn, Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi regards the appointment of Brigadier General Lutayf as contrary to law because the government that made this appointment is itself contrary to law, the spirit of the Constitution, and the norms, traditions, and basic foundations on which the Lebanese homeland is founded.

Al-Huss Government To Make New Appointments

PM1110090988 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Oct 88 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Al-Huss Prepares New Appointments in Government and Army]

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam informed U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and some U.S. diplomats during their recent visit to Damascus that, if former Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil formed a transitional government in Lebanon and the presidential election proved difficult to hold, the Lebanese "national forces" would establish a nationalist Lebanese army and apply the law concerning compulsory military service to the sons of the areas under its control in order to establish a 6,000-strong army, whose task would be to fight in south Lebanon.

Some reports indicate that the Al-Huss government could be expanded by including some Christian ministers, notably Robert Franjiyah and Dr Ilyas Saba, instead of the two outgoing ministers, Joseph al-Hashim and Victor Qasir.

Information confirms that the Al-Huss government will, in cooperation with the "national and progressive parties and forces, set up civilian administrations in those areas to provide public services." It will also appoint a new Army commander, possibly Air Force Commander Fahim al-Hajj, who comes from north Lebanon, on the grounds that he holds the highest military rank. This is in view of its decision to dismiss the present Army commander, General Michel 'Awn. It will also appoint a new military chief and a public security chief as well as a Foreign Ministry secretary general.

Reports say that during the Damascus meetings Al-Huss made it conditional that his government must not be used as cover for rounds of military confrontation and acts of violence.

Forces' Al-Hindi on Presidential Elections

NC1010072388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Dr Tawfiq al-Hindi, political adviser to the Lebanese Forces commander, has rejected the imposition of any president who embodies political division and who signs a program inspired by the tripartite agreement. He speculated that the presidential elections will not be held before February. He criticized the slogan, there will be no Christian president from now on, as intimidating, impractical, and irrational. He blamed the situation in Lebanon on Syria's attempt to lay its hand on Lebanon by implementing the tripartite agreement or by bringing in former President Sulayman Franjiyah or Deputy Mikha'il Dahir.

Al-Hindi stressed that serious effort must be exerted to reach the central aim of the forthcoming phase, which is the holding of presidential elections in freedom and accord as soon as possible, despite all difficulties. He expressed his belief that the free and democratic U.S. system is able to change its policy toward Lebanon but this change will not occur in a month's time. Al-Hindi noted that the Lebanese Forces cannot unilaterally draft a list of candidates for the Presidency. This matter has to be agreed upon by the key figures in the liberated areas within the context of adequate international preparations.

However, he said, the time is not right and such a step will be doomed to failure at this stage. Al-Hindi remarked that the magnificent political unity in the liberated areas has ruled out the possibility of a political penetration. He said as long as Syria is clinging to Mikha'il Dahir and Al-Najmah square and hiding behind the Syrian-U.S. agreement, any list of candidates presented by the Christians to the Muslims, no matter how great the Muslims' practical enthusiasm, will collide with the wall of Syrian rejection and pressure on the Muslims. The result, he concluded, will be no more than changing the existing problem between the Lebanese and the Syrians into a superficial inter-Lebanese issue.

Parliamentary Meeting Supports Bkirki Resolution

NC1110125288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] The parliamentary meeting held at the residence of former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh ended at 1400 today. The conferees held in-depth discussions of the developments related to the presidential and speakership elections in light of the stand spelled out at the end of the Christian deputies' meeting in Bkirki yesterday.

At the end of the meeting, Rashid al-Sulh said the following:

[Begin recording] Deputies Rashid al-Sulh, Tawfiq 'Assaf, Zaki al-Mazbudi, 'Abd al-Latif al-Zayn, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun, 'Ali al-Khalil, Farid Jubran, Anwar al-Sabbah, Hasan al-Rifa'i, Munif al-Khatib, Najah Wakim, Talal al-Mir'abi, Yusuf Hammud, Souren Kanamirian, Husayn Mansur, and 'Ali al-'Abdallah met at the residence of Rashid al-Sulh to discuss the fateful situation through which Lebanon is passing. The conferees issued the following statement at the end of the meeting:

1. In view of the critical and extremely grave current stage and in assertion of the historic stands and resolutions that have been unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on various occasions, the conferees declare their faith in and commitment to the unity of Lebanon's land, people, and institutions. The conferees expressed their resolute rejection of all forms of partition and all settlement plans, a step which is in line with their colleague deputies who met at the Maronite Patriarchate seat in Bkirki yesterday.

2. For the sake of enabling the country to ride out its strangling crisis, which continues to endanger its entity and fate, the conferees emphasize the need for all efforts and moves to resume with all strength, in order to thaw the freeze and overcome the obstacles and difficulties which have been stubbornly impeding the election of a new president.

3. The conferees collectively agreed on the need to complete the election of the Chamber speaker within its scheduled constitutional period. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Paqraduni: Syrian-U.S. Agreement Fell Through

NC1010183788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces, has indicated that any decision adopted by Bkirki in agreement with the legal Lebanese authorities [Michel 'Awn government] regarding the presidential election will be accepted by the Lebanese Forces without conditions.

He added: We believe that the problem lies not in Bkirki, but in Damascus. He stressed that were it not for Syrian ambitions in Lebanon, the presidential election would have already taken place.

Following his meeting with British Ambassador Allan Ramsey today, Paqraduni stressed the adherence of the Lebanese Forces to the Constitution and the national covenant, indicating that Syria and its allies do not respect the Constitution and want to abolish the covenant.

Paqraduni explained that insistence on calling the Al-Huss government the sole government is in itself a violation of the Constitution and is tantamount to a separatist act and a rebellion against the legal Lebanese authorities.

Paqraduni said that Ambassador Ramsey had met him to affirm his country's interest in the Lebanese issue and in the position of the Lebanese Forces. He added that he had briefed the ambassador on the Lebanese Forces' current stand; a stand based on the Lebanese Forces' adherence to Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. Independence will come about when all foreign armies leave Lebanon and the territorial unity of the country is safeguarded.

Paqraduni expressed the belief that the Syrian-U.S. agreement had fallen through. Damascus and Washington know that such an agreement can never be implemented. However, Damascus says there is an agreement to forestall any Arab or international intervention, while Washington says there is an agareement to avoid putting forward any new initiative when the U.S. presidential elections are so near.

CP Spokesman Denounces Ramadan Statements

NC1010191188 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] A spokesman for the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo has denounced the statements made by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan in support of the separatist military government. The spokesman noted that Ramadan's statements illustrate that the Iraqi regime continues to give political, military, and material support to the partitionist forces represented by the Lebanese Forces and the military government.

The Iraqi regime, the spokesman went on to say, is supporting the Zionization of Lebanon and is systematically and impudently participating in the slaughter of our people and the dismantling of our country in the service of Imperialist-Zionist designs.

The Communist Party spokesman added that the Saddam Husayn regime seems not to be content with the harm inflicted on the Arab and Kurdish peoples and with the results of the war it started against Iran, including the ruination of relations between the two countries and the draining of their potential.

The spokesman said the Iraqi regime took upon itself a battle of destruction against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces, as well as against fraternal Syria, through a vile stand similar to the stands of the imperialist Zionist enemy and his facist agents represented in the Lebanese Forces and their allies.

IRNA: Fadlallah Hails Message From Khomeyni

LD0810104788 Tehran IRNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 8, IRNA—The prominent Lebanese 'Alim Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah here Friday called on all Muslims to foil world-wide plots for weakening the Muslims.

Speaking in the Friday prayers congregation he added that the world imperialism has mobilized all its resources to prevent Muslims from gaining power. By doing this they aim at reaching their ominous goals, he told the congregation. Further in the sermon he referred to the recent message of the imam to the Iranian authorities reminding them that the 'neither East nor West' policy should be safeguarded during the reconstruction period and inclination to any power bloc be avoided.

This guideline of the imam, he said, has shattered all the hopes of imperialist powers which were conspiring to re-establish their domination on Iran under the cover of reconstruction activities.

As for the situation of the Lebanese Muslims he said that they are going through a difficult period and must be prepared for a political and military fight against the enemy. He urged the Lebanese Muslims to unite and avoid schism.

Envoy Says French, Soviets To Discuss Lebanon

NC1210102288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Following his meeting this morning with Faruq Babu al-Lama', the Foreign Ministry secretary general, French Ambassador Paul Blanc affirmed that the French and Soviet foreign ministers will discuss important issues, including the Lebanese issue, during their meeting in Paris today.

Blanc denied that he will be transferred from Beirut, pointing out that he is unaware of the press report on this.

Regarding the French proposal to hold the Lebanese presidential elections under the supervision of UN forces, he said that the French proposal is taking its course, and remarks that have been made about it are being taken into consideration.

'Heavy Explosion' Reported in West Beirut

LD1110132188 Tehran IRNA in English 1318 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 11, IRNA—A heavy explosion rocked West Beirut at 04:25 hours Tehran time (12:55 GMT) today. The explosion took place near the College of Literature in Al-Mazra' region. No reports were immediately available on losses and casualties.

Group Claims Explosion

NC1110140188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] An explosion rocked the UNESCO area in West Beirut shortly before 1600 today, but there were no reports of casualties. Security sources said the blast was caused by an explosive device planted in Habib Abu Shahla square.

A short while ago, the Khalil 'Akkawi Unit of the 9 February Organization claimed responsibility for the explosion and said that the target was a Syrian occupation forces roadblock in the area.

In another development, the Al-Faruq Battalion claimed responsibility today for the explosion of a device last night near a Syrian occupation forces roadblock in the Spinneys area of West Beirut.

Losses in Resistance Attack on Israelis Noted

NC1110175788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] According to the most recent reports from the resisting South, the confrontation between the national resistance fighters and enemy troops and agents in the Al-Rayhan-Al-'Ayshiyah region ended at 1500 today. The resistance fighters succeeded in killing or wounding four infantry soldiers and destroying two armored personnel carriers and an Israeli intelligence car during the 30-minute battle.

The National Lebanese Resistance Front Command declared that two fighters were martyred and a third wounded during the heroic confrontation with the occupation forces. Some 500 enemy soldiers supported by armored cars and helicopters took part in the operation under the command of the Israeli northern sector commander and agent Lahd.

15 'Enemy' Casualties in Zummarayya Clash

NC1210110088 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] The Resistance Front carried out operations against the occupation forces and their agents today. The Front issued the following statement:

On 12 October 1988, the Martyr 'Assaf Farah group of the Martyr Brigadier General Muhammad Salim unit and the Martyr 'Imad Rabah group of the Martyr Al-Hajj Hasan unit laid an ambush on the Al-Hashani-Zummarayya roda. At exactly 0810 this morning, the two groups attacked a joint patrol made up of agent Lahd and Israeli forces as it arrived in the Zummarayya area. The two groups used rockets and machineguns in their attack. A 30-minute battle ensued.

Meanwhile, the Matyr Abu Samrah group of the Martyr Brigadier General Salim used rockets and automatic weapons to attack the Zummarayya roadblock. The group clashed with the men manning the roadblock in a ferocious battle.

The two groups destroyed a Landrover, a M-113 armored personnel carrier, and a guard post. The enemy sustained over 15 casualties, dead or wounded. Fire also raged at the scene of the battle.

The statement added: As a result of fear and casualties, the enemy intensively used all types of weapon to attack the area, but our groups managed to withdraw from the battlefield without sustaining any losses.

Israeli Warplanes Break Sound Barrier Over Beirut

NC1210095988 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at 1220 today while flying in Lebanese airspace.

Afghanistan

Milli Shura Message to Overseas Nationals

LD0910215188 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Oct 88

["Message" from the Milli Shura session; date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. All the faithful are brothers; make peace between brothers. [sentence in Arabic] Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters abroad, peace and blessings upon you. Talking to you makes our hearts ache, yet we must take the time. We place before you the aspirations of our youth and elderly. We understand what you are going through to a certain extent.

Dear compatriots. Do you know that your brothers and sisters, your sisters and brothers in the fatherland, are awaiting your return to your beloved and fraternal homeland? Here hearts quicken at your memory; here eyes watch for your arrival. The people of the country and in particular, the people of the homeland wait to welcome you. Choose the way of your beloved country. Do you know what evil the 10 years of cursed war have brought to your country and your compatriots?

This destructive war forced you to live in hardship and take refuge in foreign lands. It eliminated thousands of our compatriots, including women and children, as well as causing Afghan mothers and sisters in cities and villages to mourn the loss of their beloved ones. Afghan fathers and brothers have cried so much over the death of their beloved ones that, instead of tears, they shed blood from their eyes. One lost his father, another his brother, and another a husband. They shed their tears, they cry day and night with their orphaned children.

Compatriot brothers. Do you remember when your innocent and defenseless compatriots burned like dry tinder in the fires of the destructive war and turned to ashes in the oven of satanical rage, and when tens and hundreds of innocent people were killed in every missile attack, their dismembered bodies collected with shovels and brooms and then buried? Where did these missiles hit? At crossroads, in the city's populated areas, schools, mosques, and hospitals.

You undoubtedly have heard about the tragic incident at the Deh Afghan bus station: A rocket attack killed tens of our compatriots, including children, women, and old men, who, after a hard day of work were carrying their bags of dry bread and fruit and going home. They were maimed, disabled, and injured.

Missile attacks have been launched in Kabul city in such areas such as Khayr Khana, Kolulapushta, Taymani, Qala-e Fathollah, and other areas. Similarly, every day hundreds of our innocent compatriots are killed in the country's provinces, cities, and populated villages in missile attacks.

Compatriot sisters and brothers abroad, have you ever imagined ground-to-ground missiles hitting a street, destroying the huts of the poor, exploding in the populated bus stations, causing much tragedy, eliminating the poor porter who works to buy dry bread for his children? His children and family await his return in middle of the night to bring them bread. Is it [words indistinct] when a poor hut along with the inhabitants are eliminated in a rocket strike? Which human being with any feeling can see it and tolerate it?

By the same token, hundreds of these painful incidents plunge innocent people, innocent children, defenseless old people, men, and women, into fire and blood. Failure to notice these things is an unforgivable sin. It is a clear fact that a country is everyone's first home and nursery, and it could be his last home as well. Human beings, in light of common sense, awakened conscience, and the strength of faith, have tremendous attachment to this fact and the enhancement of their countries. Some countries, for example, have become prosperous on the basis of this very philosophy, and the strength of the countries' sons has lifted them from backwardness to progress.

Our country, which is the land of knowledge, culture, and spiritual human works, has been built up by the prudent hands of the intelligent sons of this land. But today our country is similar to a mother mourning the death of her children and on whose face the dust of misery and despair has fallen, which drowns its cultural grandeur.

O, compatriots, the blood that spills every day in our homes, streets, mountains, and lowlands destroys tens of our children, youth, and old men, and women, in addition to properties and hundreds of our beloved country's historic places. Who are these human forces and to whom do all these properties belong? Yes, to you and me, and to our relations and friends. Why then are we fighting and why are we trying to exterminate each other?

O, compatriots, I think no question can be solved by war and hostility. If we contemplate an end to the war, we should observe a cease-fire to solve our country's problem peacefully and take action for the peaceful conclusion of war through negotiation inside or outside the country, anywhere.

O, Afghan brothers and sisters, we should pay attention to the self-determination of our country. We should resort to a cease-fire and end the war through peaceful negotiations, and we should not allow the further destruction of our country's people. We say, responsibly, that we support the division of political power in our country. With your help we will try to create a solid ground to prevent war and ensure calm in the country through negotiation. If you trust us and cordially and resolutely write your positive ideas so that decisions can be made about these issues, our people will suffer no more.

If you are prepared for negotiations, inform us of the place, date, and your opinions, in addition to your representatives, so that we together can put an end to the bloodshed and war in the country. The world will then know that the people of Afghanistan are able to determine their fate. Our words are honest and truthful and, only for the tranquillity of the people and the alleviation of the misery and destruction of the country, do we call on you. We have no other way. We are looking forward to your positive views so that, God forbid, our country does not become another Lebanon.

It was said that Soviet forces should leave our country. This problem has been solved through the signing of the Geneva agreements. In our opinion there is no subject of dispute. If there are contentions, we should resolve all issues, great and small, as compatriots and brothers in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere. We are sure that you have the same feeling of responsibility as we do. Let us offer our hands to one another and accept what is acceptable to all our people.

We should sit with one another and bring to the fore the most important and popular personalities through mutual and tribal consultations and healthy methods to save the life of millions of people from danger and death and fulfill our humanitarian role at this historic moment. We suggest to you brothers abroad, in whose veins Afghan blood flows, that you think about this issue before it is too late. Your weapons are your hands. However, if a cease-fire is observed through fraternal understanding, this would be better. We are looking forward to receiving your answer and advice.

Pakistani Regime Engaging in 'Economic Sabotage'

*LD0910061788 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0415 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 8, BAKHTAR—The Government of Pakistan continues its interventions in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan yet in broader and new dimensions, our military correspondent reports quoting an authoritative source of the security forces.

These violations have now trespassed from the limit of arming and sending of sabateurs inside Afghanistan for murder, arson and plunder.

The Pakistani authorities launch economic sabotage by issuing forged banknotes against the Republic of Afghanistan. Instances of this sabotage had been repeated several times in the past as well.

A large quantity of forged Afghan banknotes are discovered in the suburbs of Kabul Province said the source.

Explosives at Jalalabad Power Station Discovered

*LD0910160988 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1430 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of the BIA military section, on 7 October an extremist group was crushed in the Babaji region, Helmand Province. Fifty extremists, including one of their ringleaders, Lal Muhammad, were crushed and 80 injured. Also, 4 extremists were crushed in the Gereshk District yesterday and 40 recoilless gun shells and 23 rocket launchers were sezied from them. According to another report, also on 7 October in that district, 'Abdul Khaleq, one of the extremists' ringleaders, was crushed in that district.

Some explosives planted by the extremists in the Shamal-e Darwaza power station, Jalalabad city, were discovered and foiled by the security forces before exploding.

Missiles Fired Over Kabul Residential Areas

*LD0910194588 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Criminal extremists fired four surface-to-surface missiles over the residential areas of Wards 5 and 11 of Kabul city today at around 1050 hours. Three of our compatriots were martyred and five injured, including children, women, and elderly people.

An authoritive security source told a BIA military section correspondent that a shell hit the house of Ghulam Muhammad located behind the Khoshal Mena post office. Three persons, including Mrs Aqela, 35, Khorosh and Ali Farokh, 15 and 1 respectively, were martyred, and Homayra, 11, was injured.

Also, resulting from the firing of a shell on Gul Rasul's house in this region three of our compatriots, Sharifa, Halima, and Mezhgan, were injured. Our compatriot, 'Abdul Razaq, was injured in a missile firing on the residential areas of Ward 11. As a result of this shameful action by the extremists, two of our compatriots' houses were destroyed and a number damaged.

2 Rockets Fired at Kabul

*BK1110160388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1539 GMT
11 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul, Oct 11 (AFP)—Mujahidin rebels fired two rockets into residential areas in the Afghan capital Kabul Tuesday but there was no immediate report of casualties in the attack, officials said.

One of the rockets exploded in a central residential area in Kabul where several United Nations personnel are living, the officials said. The second rocket, believed to be fired from nearby mountains, exploded near some government building complexes.

Western diplomats have estimated that some 300 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured in rocket attacks in Kabul last month.

On Monday, the British High Commission (Embassy) repeated an appeal for nationals of Commonwealth and Scandinavian countries to leave Kabul if their presence was not neccessary.

The Soviet-backed Afghan regime has said it was adopting new safety measures to protect aircraft and the rocket-battered runway of Kabul airport.

Security Wall Around Airport

BK1210022888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have attacked and destroyed a 300-meter portion of an oil pipeline near Charikar, the capital of Parvan Province. They also ambushed a military convoy south of the Salang Highway and destroyed a multibarrel rocket launcher and 16 oil tankers, spoiling 120 tons of oil.

Another report says the Kabul regime troops are erecting a security wall around Kabul airport to save the planes parked at the airport from mujahidin rocket attacks.

Rebels Crushed in Kabul, Herat Provinces

LD1010092288 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Kabul, Oct 9, BAKHTAR—In continuation of a mopping up operation around Kabul, a group of extremists were crushed in Shakar Darreh District, Kabul Province.

As a result of this operation which took place in suburbs of Shakar Darreh twenty four of extremists were suppressed and eight others injured. Three recoilless cannon, a mortar and two DShK's destroyed and a number of anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines were detected and defused.

According to another report reaching here, a group of extremists who were disturbing the peace and security in the district of Shindand, Herat Province, were suppressed in this crushing operation by Armed Forces and eight of extremists were killed and a ground to ground a launching set with twenty five fires [as received] of rockets, a mortar, and four of their hide outs destroyed.

A report reaching here says that two hundred twenty mines of mortar, twelve hand grenades and many kilograms of explosive were seized from extremists in Shindand District, Herat Province.

Our correspondent reports from Konduz that ten extremists belonging to Gulbuddin band suppressed in suburbs of Konduz Province. During this operation four machine guns, and an amount of ammunitions were seized.

Rebels Fire on Jalalabad; Casualties Reported

LD1010145788 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Criminal extremists groups this morning fired 20 missile rounds over the four residential wards of Jalalabad city. As a result, 20 citizens of Jalalabad city, including women and children, were martyred, and another 32 were injured. Two houses belonging to our compatriots were destroyed.

India

Pakistani Allegation of Complicity in Sind Denied

BK1110130188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] India today described as completely baseless the allegations made by Pakistan's Interior Minister Mr Nasim Ahmad Ahir that Indian trained terrorists were involved in recent disturbances and massacre in the Sind province. Reacting to the report in the Pakistani media quoting a press conference by Mr Ahir, an official spokesman said in New Delhi today that it is unfortunate that even the minister has made these allegations.

Tiwari Views Gorbachev Visit, Ties With Neighbors

BK0810160888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.K. Tiwari, has said that India is looking forward to the forthcoming visit to New Delhi of the Soviet president, Mr Gorbachev. Speaking on India-Soviet initiatives for peace in New Delhi today, the minister said during the visit the two countries would share views on steps required to further promote peace and disarmament.

Mr Tiwari referred to new initiatives on China and said India is engaged in a dialogue to revitalize its relations with that country. He said relations with other neighboring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh have improved, and with Pakistan, India is sparing no efforts to better the relations.

Gandhi Voices Shock Over Former Minister's Death

BK1110163288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] In Punjab, the former Congress-I minister, Mr Bhagwan Das, and 14 others have been shot dead by terrorists since last night. The assailants using Chinese AK-47 rifles struck at Mr Bhagwan Das in his shop shortly before noon today and killed him, his bodyguard, and another person at Jaitomandi in Faridkot District.

Three others were injured in the incident. Mr Bhagwan Das was food and supplies minister in the Darbara Singh ministry in the early 1980's.

Three persons each were killed in Amritsar and Faridkot Districts, two in Jullundur and Ropar Districts, and one in Ferozepore and Bhatinda Districts.

The prime minister has expressed deep shock and grief over the tragic death of Mr Bhagwan Das. In a condolence message to the bereaved family, the prime minister said that it was a senseless act of terrorist violence. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said in his death the nation has lost a distinguished and a courageous political leader.

The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, in his condolence has said his death at this juncture has created a void in the state politics.

Gandhi Briefed on Uttar Pradesh Violence

BK1110163188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, 5 persons were killed and 10 injured in violent incidents in Muzaffarnagar town today. An indefinite curfew has been reimposed. In Khatauli, the curfew which was lifted in the morning, was reimposed following some stabbing incidents. Two persons were reported seriously injured.

The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, has apprised the prime minister of the situation in Muzaffarnagar. The prime minister has asked the state government to take stern action against the miscreants and put down violence firmly. Army units have been moved from Meerut to the riot-affected areas to ensure normalcy. Indefinite curfew also continued in some localities of Aligarh town.

Death Toll at 11; 68 Injured

BK1210031388 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, the situation in Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, and Khatauli remained by and large peaceful. The death toll in yesterday's violent incidents has gone up to 11. The state home secretary told our Lucknow correspondent that 68 persons are reported injured in the incidents. Army contingents deployed in Muzaffarnagar town are assisting the civil administration in maintaining law and order. Constant vigil is being maintained at the sensitive points to ensure order and peace.

7,100 Gurkha 'Activists' Surrender Arms

BK1010171088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] In West Bengal, more than 2,100 GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] activists of Darjeeling, Sadar, and (Tukdarvilai) laid down their arms at Gymkhana Club in Darjeeling today. Prominent among those who laid down their arms included the president of the Darjeeling unit of GNLF, Mr Rudra Pradhan, and Gurkha volunteer cell chief, Mr K.B. Gurung. Arms laid down today included about 2,200 pipe guns, 9 single-barrel guns, 40 improvised cannons, 228 revolvers, 16 hand grenades, 750 bombs, 11 land mines, and other explosive materials. With this, more than 7,100 GNLF activists have so far laid down their arms since the 2d of this month.

Meanwhile, in the neighboring state of Tripura, rehabilitation of 437 TNV [Tripura National Volunteers] activists, who came overground, is in full swing. Of them, 234 persons have already been provided jobs in various departments of the state government. Twenty persons have been enlisted in the Assam Rifles. All the 437 persons handed over their arms at Ganganagar Peace Camp on the 12th of last month. All of them will be given housing assistance also.

Army Chief on Importance of Territorial Army

BK0910085488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] The government is considering the deployment of the territorial army in the event of disturbances inside the country. This was stated by the chief of the Army staff, General V.N. Sharma, in New Delhi today. He was taking the salute at a parade celebrating the 39th anniversary of the territorial army.

General Sharma said the territorial wing will be given more responsibilities in future in view of its efficient work as part of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] in Sri Lanka.

The president, the prime minister, and the defense minister have greeted the personnel of the territorial army on the occasion.

INSAT-1C Satellite 'Made Operational'

BK0810163588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The multipurpose Indian National Satellite, INSAT-1C, plagued by a (?power burst) anomaly in one of the two power lines, has now been made operational. An Indian Space Research Organization communique said utilization of the communication and broadcasting transponders on board the spacecraft would commence this month. The master control facility at Hassan is already taking very high resolution radiometer imageries every day.

9-Year Life Span

BK1010105488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The Indian communication satellite, INSAT-1C, is to work for its designed 9-year period despite the on-board power problem. The chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, Prof U.R. Rao, told PTI in Bangalore that efforts to rectify the short circuit in one of the power buses have been abandoned as it is felt that the operation would be risky. The available capacity of the satellite was put to use on Saturday [8 October].

Prof Rao said that if for any reason the telemetry failed, the satellite would become useless as the backup system on board is connected to the damaged power bus. He assured that the reduced capacity of the INSAT-1C would have no impact on the existing services, like telecommunications, television, and weather monitoring.

Unified Opposition Party Announces Policy

BK0910161488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] The steering committee of the four unifying opposition parties has released the program and policy draft, which was approved last night.

The document proposes more powers to states, government-funded elections and lowering of the voting age to 18. It suggests a shift in economic policy from urban and industrial to rural and agricultural development to be supported by a 50 percent of plan allocation.

In foreign relations, the proposed unified party wants a fresh dialogue on the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. It commits itself to the nonaligned policy.

The steering committee is meeting again tonight to consider the draft constitution of the new party.

Congress-I leaders today criticized the opposition parties for their policies and programs. Addressing a big kisan [farmer] rally in (Samalgarh) in District Karnal of Haryana today, they said the opposition's only aim is to capture power at the center. The rally was organized the Bharatiya Gurjar Kisan Sabha.

The Congress-I leaders were particularly critical of the Haryana chief minister, Mr Devi Lal. They said he has not fulfilled his promises, which he made at the time of assembly elections. On the contrary, they alleged that government of Haryana has burdened the people by imposing more taxes like hike in bus fares.

Mr Rajesh Pilot in his presidential address said the Congress-I does not seek the resignation of any chief minister. Offering his party's cooperation to the non-Congress-I ruled states, Mr Pilot said they must work for the welfare of the farmers and the rural laborers.

Party Called Janata Dal

BK1110132488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Four opposition parties, the Janata, Lok Dal-B, Jan Morcha, and Congress-S, have merged together to form a new party called Janata Dal. A resolution to this effect moved by the Haryana chief minister, Mr Devi Lal, was unanimously adopted by the foundation convention in Bangalore this afternoon. Mr V.P. Singh was formally chosen as the president of the party. The former Karnataka chief minister, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, proposed the name of Mr Singh and it was seconded by Prof Madhu Dandavate.

The organizers of the convention say over 5,000 delegates have attended. The Karnataka chief minister, Mr Bommai, has presided over the convention.

llout From Sri Lanka

BK1210064288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0618 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 12 (AFP)—India's leading opposition figure and an independent newspaper have demanded the withdrawal of the Indian Army from Sri Lanka where they have been fighting Tamil guerrillas for more than a year.

The estimated 49,000 Indian soldiers "should be immediately withdrawn," former Defence Minister and Janata Dal (People's Party) leader Vishwanath Pratap Singh told a massive public rally in Bangalore, southern India, Tuesday. It was the first public meeting after the formation of the centrist Dal, which unites several opposition groupings.

Mr. Pratap Singh, 57, also criticised Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for allowing the Indian Army to remain in Sri Lanka's north and east, traditional Tamil-dominated areas, the INDIAN EXPRESS reported. "A solution to the problems of the (Sri Lanka) Tamils should be found," he was quoted as saying.

Indian troops were deployed in Sri Lanka under a 1987 bilateral peace accord which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign. They launched an offensive on October 10 last year to disarm the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the dominant Tamil militant group, after it repudiated the pact.

More than 2,600 people, including more than 600 Indian soldiers, have died in the conflict. Hundreds have been wounded.

The STATESMAN newspaper, published simultaneously here and in Calcutta, said Wednesday it was time to withdraw the troops, adding that Indian soldiers were dying for no reason.

"The time may not be inopportune for Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to admit that the accord has outlived its utility and that by persisting as an unwelcome guest in a sovereign country, he is merely sacrificing the lives of Indian soldiers for no apparent advantage," it said. "India's role," it said, "should strictly be limited to providing encouragement, but without direct involvement in the theatre of conflict."

Some newspapers Wednesday blamed the LTTE for the situation in Sri Lanka while New Delhi accused it of masterminding the massacre on Monday of 45 Sinhalese civilians, including women and children.

The LTTE has denied killing the Sinhalese, who are Sri Lanka's majority community and blamed rival guerrillas "operating with the help of the Indian peace keeping forces" for the massacre.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters here late Tuesday: "We severely condemn the massacre of innocent civilians... Preliminary indications are that this is the work of the LTTE."

"Threats of violence will not deter" the Indian Government, the pro-government NATIONAL HERALD newspaper said, adding: "The current phase in the history of Sri Lanka is a temporary aberration."

Oil, Gas Found in Assam's Sibsagar District

BK1010125788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Oil and gas have been struck near Nasira in Assam. The first well on the Sonari structure in Sibsagar District has produced 700 barrels of oil and 20,000 cubic meters of gas per day. An ONGC [Oil and Natural Gas Commission] press release says the Sonari structure is spread over 20 square km.

Iran

Musavi Letter to Khamene'i Highlights Differences

PM1210113688 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 88 p 5

[Yves Heller report: "Prime Minister Musavi Mentions Divisions Within Regime"]

[Text] An Iranian Government which is paralyzed, bypassed, divided, and stripped of any real responsibility for Iran's foreign policy, particularly with regard to two very important issues—contacts with the United States and terrorism: This is the picture which Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi gives of his own cabinet in a letter to President 'Ali Khamene'i explaining the real reasons for his resignation, which he submitted in early September and which the head of state immediately rejected, as did Imam Khomeyni. At that time, the prime minister publicly justified his gesture by his fear that parliament was going to reject eight of his ministers.

This letter, dated 7 September, of which a copy has just reached Paris by a clandestine route, confirms in particular—despite American denials—the existence of regular contacts with Washington, from which Mr Musavi claims to be excluded. "Mr Larijani (deputy foreign minister—LE MONDE editor's note) states that contacts have been established with the United States through five different channels. I, the prime minister, know nothing about these channels," the prime minister writes to Mr Khamene'i, and he complains that "people all over the world are talking about Iran's new foreign policy, but the government knows nothing about this new policy."

Moreover, these contacts with the Americans seem to be the exclusive work of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of parliament and the Islamic regime's current strong man, who is also head of the Armed Forces.

Mr Musavi also mentions Iran's implication in overseas destabilization operations. "Overseas operations are carried out without the government's ordering them or knowing anything about them. You know that the result of this situation has been disastrous for the country. We only hear about a hijacking after it has taken place. When there is a machinegun attack in a Lebanese street, causing an outcry everywhere, we only hear about the incident after it has happened. We did not learn of the discovery of explosives in the luggage of Mecca pilgrims until after the discovery had been made."

Mr Musavi also reminded the president that he has "direct control over the Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lebanon affairs," citing this as an example of the way in which he is "deprived of any power in the foreign policy sphere." The prime minister also expressed regret over the fact that letters have been exchanged with foreign leaders without his government being informed about them or only "in some instances or accidentally."

Mr Musavi also deplored the fact that the ministries' authority and responsibility are delegated to all kinds of councils and committees which constantly encroach on government prerogatives. Finally, he noted his "inability to give answers to the cabinet or to deputies on actions taken in the government's name but of which it has no knowledge."

In his reply, President Khamene'i reacted strongly, stating that this resignation "is a blow to the Islamic Republic's interests" at a delicate time. He did so despite the fact that he admitted "differences of opinion" with his prime minister on the way in which the latter is running the country, "particularly in the economic sphere." Refusing to accept Mr Musavi's resignation, the president stressed that any insistence by the government chief "would amount to an attack on the regime and even treachery."

In a very curt letter about half a page long, Imam Khomeyni criticized the prime minister's initiative as strongly as Mr Khamene'i, going so far as to give him a very clear warning: "Were it not for your 8 years' work, I would have said that you had opposed the regime, and that the people should clarify your position." In particular, the revolution guide bitterly criticizes Mr Musavi for failing to consult him before tendering his resignation and for giving this resignation a great deal of publicity.

In addition to the government's apparent weakness compared with other power centers, these three letters highlight the fierceness of the struggle among the Islamic Republic's top leaders with a view to the post-Khomeyni period. Some of these leaders, including Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Mr Khamene'i, have been openly accused by others in the regime of trying to eliminate radical elements during Imam Khomeyni's lifetime, taking advantage of the latter's decline.

Diplomatic Ties With Kuwait To Be Upgraded

LD1110184888 Tehran IRNA in English 1842 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Tabriz, East Azarbaijan Prov., Oct. 11, IRNA—Diplomatic relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait will be upgraded to ambassadorial level, Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Alireza Mo'ayeri announced today.

Speaking to IRNA here Mo'ayeri said necessary arrangements have been made in this regard, and that several Kuwaiti diplomats are now discussing the issue with Iranian officials in Tehran.

On the outcome of the recently concluded Iran-Iraq peace talks in New York Mo'ayeri termed them as more successful than the previous round in Geneva, and said Iran received more attention in the world arena due to its powerful reasoning and steadfastness to its principled stances.

The U.N. chief has presented some proposals for the continuation of talks, Mo'ayeri said adding that experts are now studying Perez de Cuellar's formula. The two countries would resume their talks in Geneva in November, said Mo'ayeri.

Furthermore on the visit of the under secretary general of the United Nations to Iraq Mo'ayeri described it as a normal one, aiming at inspecting the U.N. Peace Keeping Forces in Iraq.

Majlis Speaker Addresses University Graduates

LD0910153088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Commencement ceremonies at Tehran University and Tehran University's College of Medical Sciences were held today with a speech by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the acting commander in chief and Majlis speaker. Our first news report is devoted to the remarks of the Majlis speaker at the ceremonies.

According to the Central News Unit, in the ceremonies, which were attended by the honorable families of martyrs, members of the Supreme Council for Cultural Revolution, a number of Majlis deputies, clergymen, university rectors, and lecturers, and the university's scientists and students, the Majlis speaker referred to the achievements resulting from the experience of administering the country for 10 years under the most critical circumstances, created by arrogance against a revolution and against a nation. He stressed the importance of education and training for the attainment of the Islamic Revolution's goals.

He said: It may be the case that, we must give precedence to universities and to the country's scientific community. Working without an independent university and without having specialists for the maintenance of self-sufficiency is an impossible task. And a nation that is not well-versed in the sciences of the day and lags behind regarding the current ideas about resolving the world's problems and lacks those facilities which allow the control of nature will find it difficult to stake a claim to true independence. Such a thing is not even desirable from an Islamic point of view. If we are unable to use our resources and potentials, if we are unable to use the advances which universities can now present to the people, we would not be good Muslims. If we waste the resources of the people we are not good servants. If we simply occupy them with slogans, we have held back an entire generation and must answer for it.

We must move toward the attainment of our ideals with thorough evaluations, full attention, and the maintenance of principles. We, who desire the export of revolution and who ought to desire it, must not feel weak. We must use the assistance of our own people who support us.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani also said: We must move toward reconstruction in a manner that maintains ideals, prevents the loss of revolutionary goals, and meets the needs of the people and the country. Affairs must be managed through proper channels.

The Majlis speaker stressed: Investment in universities is one of the main tasks of reconstruction and it must be carried out. Planning and use of universities is a principle task for the people. The acting commander in chief and Majlis speaker noted that up to the point that we are not behind with respect to the scientific achievements and advancements of the world, we must send students abroad and we must take steps so that, by maintaining principles, we attract the required manpower. On the whole, we must give precedence to the education of specialist forces.

Concluding his remarks, the Majlis speaker said: With this foundation and with our large selfless forces, we can be hopeful that in the light of a correct and realistic Islamic movement we will be able to attain self sufficiency for our people and our revolution through our universities.

The report of the Central News Unit's correspondent also states: Before Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's speech, Tehran University's vice-chancellor in charge of students presented his 2-year report on the university's work. The statement of Tehran University's Islamic society and of the Medical Sciences College of Tehran University were read.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Majlis speaker presented prizes to Tehran University's outstanding graduates and students and to selected topranking students of the year's nationwide examinations in various fields.

Students Receive Message From 'Future Leader'
LD1110193488 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Mashhad, Oct, 11, IRNA—The annual meeting of Islamic Associations of University Students from throughout the country opened in this holy city Tuesday with a message from the future leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

In his message, Ayatollah Montazeri underlined the need for Iranian officials to welcome constructive criticism and allow both opponents and proponents to express their views freely so as to spread the culture of Islam and the Islamic revolution.

The objective of the meeting is to analyze the current situation in the country, adopt political, cultural and social organizational policies for the next year, select the Central Council for this year and adopt revolutionary methods of fighting liberalism, cultural perversion and U.S. imperlialistic policies in the region.

Earlier, the Islamic Associations of University Students had cabled a message to Ayatollah Montazeri, informing him of their annual meeting and seeking necessary guidelines from him.

"The former regime of Iran used to keep universities and theological schools away from the country's internal affairs. But thanks to the victory of the Islamic revolution in 1979 under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni the situation has changed," Ayatollah Montazeri said.

However, the revered ayatollah noted "It is incumbent upon each and everyone of us to safeguard the Islamic revolution and materialize its divine goals. But nobody should think his duty has been fulfilled yet."

Addressing Iranian officials, the future leader of the Islamic revolution called on them to heed constructive criticism. "It is the legitimate and basic right of everybody and group to express their views freely within the framework of Islam and the Islamic revolution. Mass media, too, should be a center for projecting different attitudes so that the progress of people and the revolution does not come to a halt," he stressed.

Ayatollah Montazeri said "we need to revive and spread Islamic culture and revolution and this cannot be achieved without feeling that we have freedom of speech."

Iranian authorities and officials, who themselves have tasted the bitterness of the campaign of terror and intimidation during the deposed shah's regime, should never think they no longer needed freedom of speech, he said.

Towards the end of his speech, Ayatollah Montazeri urged Iranian officials to do everything for the sake of Islam and for safeguarding Islamic ideals.

Prime Minister Receives Kurdish Party Leader
LD0810201388 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Mas'ud Barzani, secretary general of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP], met with Prime Minister Musavi today. He thanked the Islamic Republic for its cooperation in admitting Kurdish refugees and looking after them, and asked that athis cooperation continue.

Prime Minister Musavi stressed during meeting that the Islamic Republic of Iran feels dutybound to receive and look after the Iraqi Muslim Kurdish brothers.

Iraqi Kurdish Refugees Total 28,500 in North
LD1110114488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Some 3,500 northern Iraqi Kurds, who had fled to Turkey following the Iraqi regime's bombing of Kurdish areas of Iraq, have sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran over the past couple of days. IRNA, citing an official in Western Azarbayjan Province, reports that their seeking refuge in Iran has taken place without coordination with Turkish officials. This comes at a time when some 4,000 more Kurds are already waiting at the Iranian-Turkish border to get into Iran.

According to the official, with the arrival of the 3,500 Kurdish refugees, who have been housed in the region's camps, the number of Iraqi Kurdish refugees in Western Azarbayjan Province now totals 28,500.

Perez de Cuellar Assesses Gulf Cease-Fire Talks
LD1110180788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar informed Security Council members yesterday afternoon about developments in the Iran-Iraq talks. According to U.S. news sources, in this 90-minute meeting Perez de Cuellar said: The talks on implementation of Resolution No 598 have not in any way reached a dead end. The member countries of the Security Council will review his verbal report.

The UN secretary general said that he will determine the precise date for resumption of direct negotiations between Iran and Iraq in Geneva. He will decide on the date after meeting with the two countries' UN representatives. He also said that he will probably attend these talks which are to take place at the end of October.

According to the same report, sources close to the Security Council have said that in his verbal report to the Security Council, Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his sorrow that Clause 1 and Clause 2 of Resolution No 598 have not been implemented. He emphasized the importance of implementation of these clauses.

Editorial on Use of Diplomacy at Peace Talks
NC1110115188 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 29 Sep 88 pp 1, 12

[Editorial by Mohammad Sarafraz: "The Use of the Weapons of Diplomacy for Political Victory"]

[Text] The second phase of the Iran-Iraq talks on the implementation of Resolution No 598 will commence next week. The fact is that the political aspect of the war has entered a complicated stage.

As long as Iraq was involved in military combat against Iran, the duty of the powers and the superpowers was quite clear. Each one of them provided Baghdad with military, political, propaganda, and financial support, according to the situation, and all this support was concentrated in one place. Following the cease-fire, which transferred the battle to the political and international scene, multilateral support of Baghdad lost its meaning. This came about because new diplomatic weapons will have the necessary efficiency when employed against Saddam's regime.

It appears that the Saddam regime has a difficult path ahead if it wishes to survive, a path that is dangerously convoluted due to the clash of interests between the East and the West. Therefore, Iraq's policy of "playing for time" will not benefit this regime in any way in the peace talks. From the moment the peace talks began between the two countries for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution, political and propaganda pressure heightened against Iraq, and its diplomacy seems doomed to defeat in the peace talks.

Iraq's attempts to minimize or eliminate the role of the UN secretary general in order to prevent the implementation of Resolution No 598 make it likely that it will continue this policy and will present new conditions and excuses in the course of the talks. In order to attain victory in the political field and to foil the ploys of the enemy we need special weapons which should prove efficacious in the international arena. We should not be enslaved by the propaganda slogans or an intense atmosphere and we should use the weapon of diplomacy to the maximum. We should not allow the materialization of the dreams of those who, following their military failure, are hoping for the Islamic Republic's political defeat.

We should not forget that, soon after the acceptance of the cease-fire, Iraq promoted its minister of state for foreign affairs to the diplomatic cadre so that he could embark on diplomatic activity on a more extensive scale. We should once again put the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general to the test. Now that it appears that the alliance of the superpowers in their approach to the Islamic Republic has been disbanded, we should state our position to the world.

The problem at this juncture is that if we are optimistic, the United Nations will adopt a "neutral" position between the voice of truth and the utterances of falsehood, as it has not yet been schooled in "defense of the truth." The other problem is that Soviet military pressure in Afghanistan has a direct link with Iraq's obstructionism in the talks and Moscow does not have the necessary desire to see Resolution No 598 implemented as long as the Afghan issue remains unresolved.

The next problem pertains to the United States. It desires progress in the peace talks, to be accompanied by a retreat by the Islamic Revolution from its principles and position. Washington does not see a "defeat in the talks" or the "export of the revolution" as being to its benefit.

In view of the special circumstances which have arisen on the international scene, we can attain our objectives on the political front if we exercise vigilance and take advantage of present opportunities.

All efforts at this stage of the talks should be concentrated on Clause 2 of the resolution; that is, the withdrawal to international borders, even though Iraq has announced its agreement to only one round of talks at the United Nations. In order to achieve results in the talks, frequent changes of venue for the talks should also be avoided. This could also be mentioned in the discussions between our foreign minister and the foreign ministers of the UN Security Council. Resolution No 598 pertains to the UN Security Council and it is for the members of this body to eliminate any bottlenecks in its implementation.

Nabavi on 'Successful' Visit to Romania, Bulgaria
LD0710103488 Tehran IRNA in English 0823 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA—Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi returned here Friday concluding his two-nation tour of Bulgaria and Romania. Upon his arrival at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, Nabavi in an interview with reporters described his visits to Sofia and Budapest [as received] as "successful".

Nabavi said while in Sofia he had held "fruitful talks" with Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov and the ministers of plan and budget, foreign trade, transport and machine building. The heavy industries minister added that he had also visited 10 industrial and production units during his four-day visit to Bulgaria.

During his three-day visit to Bucharest, Nabavi said, he had submitted President 'Ali Khamenei's message to his Romanian counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu. He said he had also discussed mutual relations with Romanian deputy prime minister and the ministers of machine building industry and foreign trade.

Commentary on Upcoming Elections in Pakistan

NC0910073488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Commentary prepared by the Central News Unit's Research Group: "Pakistan in Anticipation of the 16 November Parliamentary Elections"]

[Text] Pakistan, a country with a population of more than 100 million and strategically located in South Asia and the Indian peninsula, is anticipating the 16 November parliamentary elections. These elections will be held, for the first time since Gen Ziaul Haq came to power in 1977, with the participation of political parties. Political observers consider the decision by the Pakistan Supreme Court on their paticipation to be an important step toward expanding democracy in that country.

Observers believe that the participation by political parties in the upcoming elections for Pakistan's national and provincial councils, which were dissolved in May by Gen Ziaul Haq, will show whether the Army or the parties will fill the vacuum created by the death of its late president. These observers believe that the political vacuum will ultimately be filled. However, what is important is that with the elections and with the ending of current conflicts among forces inside and outside Pakistan, the possibility exists for a change in the political balance among the triangle of India, China and Pakistan, and, additionally, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, political and social vicissitudes in Pakistan hold potential dangers for that country, which was established in 1947 based on its Muslim identity after splitting from the Indian subcontinent. Pakistan's enemies have always tried to use such incidents to attack it. Thus, the preservation of the stability and future of the 100-million strong Pakistan, currently the third most populous country in the Islamic world after Indonesia and Bangladesh, is of great importance to the officials and people of Pakistan.

The government of Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the acting president of Pakistan, has decided, on the basis of a ruling by the Pakistani Supreme Court, to hold elections on the set date in which political parties mat participate. The opportunity has now arisen for the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, consisting of nine political parties including Bhutto's People's Party, as well as for the Democratic Islamic Alliance of eight Islamic political parties formed late last week, to carry out election campaigns—which will not be very easy—and to compete. If successful, they could play a major role in the process of expanding Pakistan's democracy, which is now on a favorable course thanks to the concurrence of views between that country's political and military officials.

Earth Satellite Station Commissioned

LD0710213888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of the Repairs and Maintenance Unit of the Yazd Center Television transmitters, the earth satellite station of the Second Network in Abarkuh region was commissioned. The station was built in less than 4 months by the specialists of Yazd Voice and Vision with the assistance of local people. It is currently carrying the Second Network programs on Channel 7.

The station has a 50w transmitter and will serve more than 35,000 people in Abarkuh, Deh Shir, and 30 nearby villages.

Majlis Deputies' Speeches; Speaker Responds

NC0710193288 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first pre-agenda speaker during today's open session of the Majlis was Ahmad 'Ali Nazaripur, Darab's deputy. He spoke about postwar reconstruction, saying: It is hoped that the competent officials will consider the mobilization of all domestic material and human resources, using minimum foreign resources as a matter of principle. The dear ministers are also expected to follow the examples set by the great martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar.

He then referred to the Iraqi regime's crimes against the Muslim Kurds and to its obstructionism of the implementation of Resolution No 598. He stated: The Ba'thist rule in Iraq and its allies and masters should know that we stand by our just demands, and that if aggression is again carried out against this country's borders, they will once again witness the same tight ranks on the battlefields as in the past.

The speaker added: Our Muslim Kurdish nation should know that the leaders of grouplets who have been appointed by Saddam will one day turn their backs on them and will sell them to Saddam.

The Darab deputy then expressed reverence for the anniversary of the 8 years of sacred defense. He went on to speak about the new academic year and about the preparation of the young people for scientific and practical struggle, so that the lofty goals of the revolution may be achieved on the basis of the imam's decree.

Nazaripur then condemned the military coup by Amin al-Jumayyil, describing it as being in the interests of Israel and America. He stated that the Salim al-Huss government is the only legal government in Lebanon. He pointed out that the Muslim majority in Lebanon should have the right of self-determination.

Speaking about Police Day, he expressed hopes that the brothers in the police force will strive more than ever before to carry out their duties on the basis of the imam's directives.

Referring to the fact that "in view of its ability to produce various basic agricultural products, Darab can make a great contribution toward self-sufficiency," the Darab delegate asked that the poverty in this town to be eliminated. He described to the competent officials the lack of hospitals and educational cadres, and discussed the absence of district offices in the various areas of the town, the electrification of villages, the completion of the Shiraz-Bandar-e 'Abbas highway, the operation of the airport, relief to flood victims in the villages, and the need to deal with the fuel and spare parts shortages faced by the farmers.

Another pre-agenda speaker was Karim Malek-Asa, Malavi's deputy, who opened his speech by speaking about the people's resistance during the 8 years of war. The people resisted despite the fact that the enemy was receiving materiel, he said. He then called on the officials to make a serious effort to strengthen the country's defense structure, equip the Armed Forces, and organize the popular forces so that the necessary readiness to safeguard the revolution's achievements will be created.

Malek-Asa added: The hatred in the hearts of the children of the revolution for blasphemy, atheism, and satanic henchmen should always be preserved. He added: When we bring up economic issues and the issue of assistance in the country's reconstruction, the arch satans should not think that the slogans of the revolution have lost their luster or that the children of the revolution have tired of their fight against the oppressors. We will not trade the principles and values of the revolution for anything. We are strong enough to tolerate hunger, shortages, high prices, inflation, and problems of every kind. But we will not give up our main slogan, which is "Death to America, the Soviet Union, and Israel," and "Death to those against the rule of the jurisconsult."

He then condemned the military coup in Lebanon and called on the officials of Iran and of Islamic countries that propound slogans of struggle against Israel to adopt a serious position on this issue and help the Muslims in Lebanon.

The Malavi deputy also called on the international community to condemn, in a serious and practical manner, Saddam's provocative regime for its use of chemical weapons.

Malek-Asa also spoke about the defense of the deprived, the establishment of social justice, and the people's expectations from the Majlis. He said: The time of the Majlis should be spent on drawing up and approving important and basic laws and on resolving the country's basic problems, as well as on compiling bills that can—on the basis of Article 85 of the Constitution—be sent to the appropriate committees. In order to achieve this, it is necessary for the committees of the Majlis in charge of drawing up the bills to work, with the help of the other committees, toward changing the mode of the daily procedure of the Majlis and to approve bills. The deputies should be divided into working groups.

Each group should discuss one basic problem and submit its decision to the Majlis. The program of the Majlis should not be as it is now. Almost 4 months have passed since the commencement of the third session of the Majlis, but no basic steps have been taken. The government too should be more careful in the preparation of bills. For example, during the past 2 months the government has submitted five bills concerning the problems of the families of martyrs, fighters, the wounded, and the maimed. The necessary attention was not paid when these bills were being submitted, and the government could have submitted them all as one bill with addenda.

He then proposed that the leadership of the Majlis form a committee to study bills and that similar incomplete bills be returned to the government before they are placed on the agenda of the Majlis for deliberation. He added: It was said that various committees had started to operate in the government in order to solve the basic problems of the country, and that these committees were busy preparing bills in various fields, such as the amendment of the country's administrative system, the amalgamation of parallel organs, and measures to deal with problems of inflation, lands, housing, the fight against drugs, and other things. But so far no progress has been seen.

The Malavi deputy then spoke about the deadline for proposals by deputies and issues raised in pre-agenda speeches, as well as the deadline for putting the deputies' decisions into action. He said: Do the deputies make points and deliver speeches merely for the sake of saying something that is then forgotten? Or do they do so in order to open the road for the government and the Majlis to resolve the society's problems? In order to attend to this matter, an authority should be determined and the government should be dutybound to study the pre-agenda speeches by all the deputies in committee and to do its best to implement them. The executive system should also be obliged to answer the deputies' points.

Malek-Asa spoke about the compilation of a program for those who were on the fronts. He stated: The situation should not be such that these people are not valued by companies, offices, institutions, and government banks and companies. The executive officials should not employ uncommitted persons who were absent from the fronts and from the war.

He discussed the problems of his constituency and the construction of rural roads and the lack of heavy machinery in the region's Construction Jihad. He referred to the shortage of schools, the poor record of the province's renovation group, methods to overcome tribal education problems, the need for a health and medical center, and the need for potable water supplies for his constituency, particularly in the Pol-e Dokhtar region. He also referred to the electrification of villages and the completion of the hospitals in Pol-e Dokhtar and Sepid Dasht, which are not yet finished.

The third pre-agenda speaker was Mohammad Baqer Nowbakht, the Rasht deputy, who discussed the problems of student housing and the shortage of dormitories. He said: Thousands of young boys and girls are wandering aimlessly about at the universities and every day their dissatisfaction increases. These are the intellectual brains of the country. Which housing agency should we send them to, and which housing agency can solve the problem of the deprived towns today?

I know the daughter of a shepherd who has been accepted by the school of medicine, but she intends to abandon her education because of the lack of housing. This is at a time when the respected officials of the universities sometimes very haughtily state that "we bear no responsibility once these students are accepted."

He then added: We place our hopes in the Majlis, the Majlis which propounded such lofty goals when it was formed. But the steps that have been taken fall short. It is true that we make the laws and others enforce them, but the deputies should use the 10 minutes of time placed at their disposal to study problems and to achieve solutions.

Nowbakht went on to speak about ways to overcome the shortage of dormitories. He proposed the reactivation of Note 3 of Paragraph 14 of the law on landlords and tenants, saying: The note states that if landlords rent out housing units and properties in order to gain more profit, not because they need to rent these properties out, then the shari'a magistrate has the right to undertake the renting of these units himself. This law, which was approved in 1362 [1983] has failed to house thousands of homeless people so far.

The deputy then added: When this law was enforced in the past, supporters of an American-style Islam who voiced Islamic slogans, raised their heart-rending cries in defense of the landlords, so that housing units would not be rented out to the deprived. Rest assured that if this note is reactivated and implemented, it will be only detrimental to the capitalists.

The Rasht deputy then spoke about the eviction of 400 female students by the owner of a dormitory and said: They are insisting on evicting 400 girls on the basis of legal ownership. What ownership? This is something that should be defended by the followers of true Islam and the Islam of the barefoot. This is a field in which the supporters of American-style Islam and the supporters of the Islam of the barefoot can flex their muscles.

Nowbakht then thanked the committed judges who voted favorably, despite the labels that were attached to them. He thanked the chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council for his support and pointed out that in order to strengthen and continue the revolutionary system it is necessary to have a revolutionary law, and the Majlis should issue this law.

He added: We expect the third session of the Majlis to approve laws that benefit the deprived. By reactivating Note 3 of Paragraph 14 of the law on landlords and tenants, the housing problem can be solved to some extent, and we also can, on the basis of Article 49 of the Constitution, question the legality of ownership.

He also proposed that the huge buildings of some of the administrative departments and ministries be placed at the disposal of students.

In conclusion, Nowbakht said that a plan for the teachers would be submitted to the Majlis.

After the pre-agenda speeches and the reading of the proposals by the deputies to the officials, the Majlis began its discussions on the agenda. It continued the first round of deliberations on the payment of compensation to shipowners for delays or of a reward for the rapid unloading and loading of cargo. The bill was pending from the previous session.

Ahmad Robati and Abolhasan Ha'erizadeh spoke against the bill, while Mostafa Farughi, Hoseyn Herati, and Gholamreza Fada'i spoke in favor of it.

Then the spokesman for the Commercial Affairs Committee and the government representative gave some explanations. A vote was cast for the bill, which was approved.

The bill on the deadline for election campaigns for deputies of the mid-term Majlis session was presented as an immediate bill. The first article on the bill states:

On the basis of this law, the period for election campaigns by the candidates for the mid-term elections of the Majlis will be 8 days. Note: This law will go into effect immediately upon approval.

Then Musavi Lari, one of the deputies who proposed the bill, gave some explanations. Speeches were delivered by those in favor and those opposing the bill. The proposal to classify the bill as immediate was then put to vote and was rejected.

Following this, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani explained the importance of plans and bills that are placed on the agenda of the Majlis. He said:

In their pre-agenda speeches, some deputies raised the question of why this Majlis spends its time on minor bills. I would like to explain certain things. First of all, we have to study any plan put forth by the government or any bill put forth by the deputies on the basis of the law. We, that is the Majlis leadership or the speaker of the Majlis, do not have the right to keep any bill pending. Neither do the committees have the right to do so. Only the Majlis can vote on whether a bill should be postponed, and that postponement cannot be for more than 6 months. Therefore, when you ask why these bills are placed on the agenda, your criticism is not acceptable, either as far as the plans or as far as the bills are concerned.

You say that these are minor bills, but these are the daily concerns of the government, and the requirements of the executive organs; and one of the duties of the Majlis is to carry out the needs of the executive organs as called for by law. These may sometimes be minor.

Mr Malek-Asa asked why we do not carry out major activities in the Majlis. This is among the rights of the deputies. No one has tied your hands. You gentlemen can form groups—those of you with the same views—and sit down and discuss an issue. The Majlis has the right to issue a law on any topic. The financial aspect is also not one of your problems. You can state the financial source in your plans. You can say for example, that we will receive taxes from a certain source, we will cut back in this area or another, or we will get an income from selling a certain product. Therefore, any deputy who has an opinion on state affairs has the right to prepare a plan, get his plan signed by 10 or 15 deputies, and present it to us.

These gentlemen should not complain that the Majlis is not carrying out major activities. If you have a big plan, by all means, present it and see if anyone prevents you from doing so. The deputies are free to deliberate and either accept or refuse. You can also get yourself an expert. I should add that according to the law, the committees have the right to hire experts if the gentlemen need one. Ask me for one in the committee that you are a member of and we will hire an expert for you.

Thank God, we have a sufficient number of experts in the Majlis. If you need one, you can get one. Therefore, let it not be continuously asked why we do not follow up plans. Take action. If the gentlemen have something important on their mind, they should pursue it and prepare it. It is our duty to place whatever you need at your disposal, be it information, experts, or a trip if you need to inspect a place. These too are among your rights and you can use them.

The Majlis speaker added: We have had a couple of cases where we saw that when we applied to the legal department of the Prime Ministry, we were told that we could not do anything. The ministry was busy and the legal department was unable to do anything. There are exceptions, too. Moreover, recently the Council of Guardians has tied our hands and we cannot bind the government with the duty of introducing or not introducing a bill. We cannot do this.

Therefore, I ask the deputies and those gentlemen with a little bit more motivation, and especially those who have been involved in executive affairs and who come up with plans, to start taking action themselves and make the Majlis debates richer.

Sri Lanka

Security Forces Crush Student Violence, Sabotage

BK0910114488 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1030 GMT 9 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, October 9 (LANKAPUVATH)—Sri Lanka security forces yesterday moved in and clamped down on acts of sabotage, violence and incitement by unruly university students and certain other sections intent on destabilizing the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka by causing chaos and disrupting the normal life of people, official sources told LANKAPUVATH.

They said that a total of 84 suspects, including 14 female undergraduates and intruders, found at the Ruhunu campus and the medical faculty in Galle were apprehended and detained at the detention camp in Boosa, a few miles from Sri Lanka's southern province capital of Galle.

Those arrested in the security sweep at the Ruhunu campus comprised 31 male and 14 female undergraduates and 8 intruders. Of the 31 apprehended in Galle's medical faculty 27 were medical students, while 4 were outsiders.

Security forces seized 500 antigovernment leaflets in the university which was being used as a main base of operations for subversion in the south.

The sources said that preliminary investigations revealed that students from the Ruhunu university and medical students from the Galle faculty had engaged in acts of subversion along with outsiders and incited secondary school students into boycotting classes staging political demonstrations. The arrested persons are being detained at the Boosa army camp.

The authorities are making detailed investigations following these arrests, official sources said.

Police Teargas Students Protesting School Closures

BK1210090888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Colombo, Oct 12 (AFP)—Police fired tear gas and rubber bullets at thousands of student protestors throughout Sri Lanka Wednesday and authorities responded by closing schools till Monday, officials said. Hundreds of students pelted stones at anti-riot police outside a school here Wednesday and police retaliated by firing tear gas and rubber bullets, witnesses said.

The government closed 115 schools to stop students joining anti-government protests but the action angered students in other schools who took to the streets Wednesday demanding the reopening of all colleges, officials said. "We have now decided to close down all schools till Monday. There were about 15 incidents of violent protests in schools," an Education Ministry spokesman said.

Over 2,000 students in southern Habaraduwa town Wednesday marched to the boundary of Matara District where a 72-hour curfew is in force, education officials in the area said by telephone. "Teachers had litte control over students," another official here said.

In central Kandy District thousands of students stoned and deflated tyres of government-owned buses blocking traffic on main highways and troops fired tear gas to break up the demonstrations, residents said. Student demonstrators damaged a statue of President Junius Jayewardene in Minuwangoda town, east of here, and threw human excreta at students after classes in neighbouring schools, witnesses said. In Mount Lavinia, hundreds of students dispersed after troops fired tear gas at them, military officials said adding that they had no immediate reports of casualties. Education officials said a security plan involving teachers and parents was being worked out for colleges

The curfew in Matara was first imposed Monday to break a protest by Sinhalese militant Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP or People's Liberation Front). Since then at least 13 people have died in clashes with troops, officials said. Doctors in Matara's main hospital said nine bodies of victims killed in clashes with police and troops had been brought there and 38 people with gunshot injuries were being treated.

The JVP staged a successful one-day nationwide strike Monday to protest autonomy elections in line with a July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign. Monday was the closing date for northeast provincial council nominations. Election officials said two Tamil parties were elected uncontested in five of eight districts and balloting in the other three will be held November 19.

The JVP is violently opposed to the peace accord under which New Delhi has some 49,000 troops in the island's north and east. In 1971, the group led a bloody insurrection which was put down with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.

Indian Forces Kill 14 Terrorists, Seize Arms

BK1110115088 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1125 GMT 11 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 11 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—14 terrorists were killed, including 12 in a single operation, by the Indian peacekeeping force (IPKF) at Ommanthai, in Sri Lanka's Wanni sector yesterday. Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that 12 terrorists were killed and three others injured in an operation conducted by Indian troops at Ommanthai in Sri Lanka's Wanni sector yesterday. They said that in the same engagement the IPKF captured two M-16 rifles, two AK-47 rifles, 1 G-3 rifle, 1 SLR (self-loading rifle], 1 .38 revolver, 4 9-mm pistols, 3 radio sets and a large quantity of ammunition.

One terrorist was killed and one other injured during a search operation by the IPKF at Chavakachcheri. In a separate search the Indian troops recovered 1 G-3 rifle, 2 magazines, 78 rounds of ammunition and one mortar with 4 bombs.

At Puttur, Jaffna, an IPKF patrol challenged two terrorists and as it was defied, the Indian troops opened fire killing one. The other was apprehended. At Point Pedro the Indian troops recovered 1 hand grenade. The IPKF also apprehended ten terrorist suspects in the Jaffna sector.

Security Forces Kill 15 Demonstrators in South

BK1210030888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, at least 15 people were killed and 8 policemen injured when security forces opened fire on antigovernment demonstrators in the southern part of the country. The incident occurred when people attacked police stations in three towns of Matra District, defying curfew orders. The 3-day curfew in the district has been further extended till tomorrow morning.

In another incident, a number of demonstrators were injured at Amparai in eastern Sri Lanka when police used batons and tear gas to disperse them.

'Tough Measures' Announced To Ensure Normal Life

BK0710135688 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1235 GMT 7 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 7 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—The Sri Lanka Government issued a series of tough measures under the emergency regulations to ensure that the normal life of the people continues without any let or hindrance. Heavy penalties will be meted out to all those who contravene the regulations which are effective throughout the country.

Under the regulations, all transport services including state run buses, private buses and railway services have been declared as essential services. All shops, including grocery stores, bakeries, hotels and pharmacies have been required to be open during normal working hours so that no member of the public is inconvenienced in any manner. The supply of electricity will function uninterrupted as usual. All hospitals, clinics and dispensaries under the purview of the ministry of hospitals and ministry of teaching hospitals must continue serving the public without any interruption.

A special government announcement states the government has information that anti-democratic groups are planning to promote a campaign of mass violence which would result in hardships and misery to the people. The government is therefore compelled to issue the following regulation under the emergency law. These regulations are intended to ensure the safety and security of the people, ready supply of food and medicine and uninterrupted transport to carry out the day to day needs of the people. These regulations will come into effect from today, 8th October 1988. The regulations are as follows:

"All shops including grocery stores, bakeries, hotels and pharmacies must be kept open during normal working hours so that no member of the public is inconvenienced in any manner.

" All transport services including state run buses, private buses and the railway services will under the Essential Services Act run as usual without any interruption.

" The supply of electricity will function uninterrupted as usual.

" All hospitals, clinics and dispensaries under the purview of the ministry of hospitals and the ministry of teaching hospitals must continue serving the public without any interruption."

These regulations are effective throughout the island. Anybody who fails to comply with these regulations, or refuses to comply or aids and abets non compliance in whatever manner of these regulations will be severely punished under the emergency laws. Any hotel, bakery, grocery store, pharmacy or any other establishment which fails to comply with these regulations will either be closed indefinitely or will be opened and the goods distributed to the people who demand them. All private buses must ply as usual. Failure to comply with this regulation will result either in cancellation of route licences or the takeover of such transport by the state. In addition, all those who fail to comply with these regulations will face the other penalties under the emergency laws.

Filing for Provincial Polls Going 'Smoothly'

BK0810092588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit, said in Colombo today that the process of filing of nominations for the provincial council elections to the Northeastern Province has gone smoothly so far. This, he said, is despite the threat to disrupt the electoral process. The Peacekeeping Force has provided intensive security during the entire process of filing of nominations. The returning officers of the Election Commission of Sri Lanka will be in position [as heard] till Monday [10 October], the last day of filing of nominations.

Our Colombo correspondent reports that nominations were filed yesterday by three Tamil groups in all of the eight districts of the Northeastern Province. Reports say that three Tamil groups have fielded a total of 95 candidates on an electoral arrangement. It may be recalled that the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front is contesting in Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, and Mannar; while the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, TELO, and Eelam National Democratic Front are fielding candidates in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, and Mullaittivu.

Delhi on Poll Nominations, Strike 'Failure'

BK1110080088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, elections for the remaining 35 seats of the Northeast provincial council will be held on the 19th of next month. These seats are spread over three districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Amparai.

The returning officer of the Batticaloa District told the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent that a total of 132 nominations have been filed for these seats by the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, EPRLF; the ruling United National Party, UNP; and the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress.

Our correspondent further reports that the bundh [strike] call given by the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] yesterday in Tricomalee and Amparai against the elections was a failure. The very fact that nominations have been filed against the call demonstrates that people are longing for the democratic process to be carried out to its logical end.

EPRLF Leader on Plans for Tamil Zones

BK1110031588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the leader of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front [EPRLF], Mr Varadharajah Perumal, has said that the prime task of his party following the uncontested elections to the Northeastern Province is to ensure security for the Tamil speaking people and to free them from the fear psychosis generated by the LTTE.

Speaking to our Colombo correspondent this morning, Mr Perumal said the formal governments of the Jaffna Peninsula and other districts of the north can only start after the elections in three remaining districts of the east scheduled for the 19th of next month. The EPRLF will engage itself in rehabilitation and restoration of infrastructure for the civil administration in these areas.